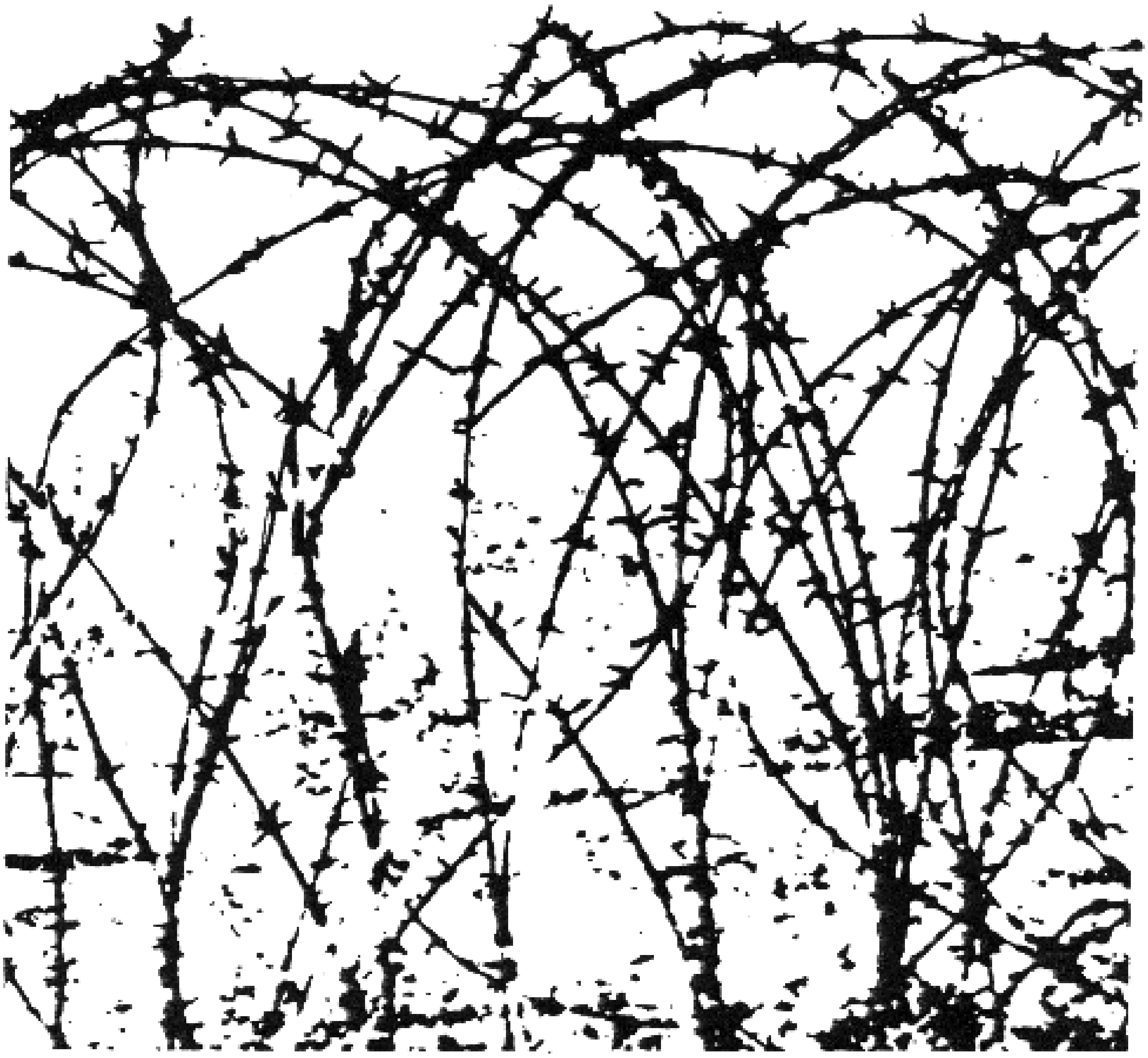
FM 21-78

PRISONER OF WAR RESISTANCE



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PRISONER-OF-WAR RESISTANCE

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FOREWORD

This field manual provides guidance to Army personnel in applying techniques of resistance to interrogation, indoctrination, and exploitation, and in responding to prisoner-of-war (PW) management procedures should they become prisoners of war.

It is intended primarily for the use of trainers. However, the information is presented so that any reader can gain knowledge of ways in which he, if captured, may be able to resist the pressures of enemy captivity.

The material in this manual was obtained from debriefings of former PWs, autobiographical material relating to PW experiences, personal conversations and discussions with PWs, and correspondence and discussion with professional personnel involved in the study of PWs, including followup and authoritative scholarly comments and works.

The material pertaining to the legal basis for PW treatment was obtained from field manuals, Department of the Army pamphlets, authoritative legal personnel, and legal writings and opinions.

Ideas were also accepted from commercial sources generally recognized as authoritative by US Army and civilian personnel professionally involved in the subject matter.

The preliminary text was sent to former PWs whose reliability, judgment, and professionalism have been proven. Their comments and recommendations were incorporated in the coordination draft and retained in this text. Professional legal opinion was also solicited, received, and incorporated in this text.

CHAPTER 1

WAR - - THE BATTLEFIELD

There are those who may survive the field of fire unscathed.

There are those who may suffer wounds and illnesses.

There are those who may fight in the arena of the prisoner-of-war camp.

But wherever, whatever the fight,

Let it be said, "They fought their battle with honor."

CAPTURE! It can happen to any soldier regardless of grade or MOS – combat, supply, chaplain, medic, etc. But if captured, a soldier remains a soldier. He is guided by the Code of Conduct and is subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). In addition, as a prisoner of war or a retainee,* he is entitled to protection under the provisions of the Geneva Conventions.

RESISTANCE TRAINING

WHY RESISTANCE TRAINING? Because with capture comes shock, and a soldier must be able to overcome this shock at once and carry out his mission - - RESISTANCE! Resistance training, properly conducted, can mean the difference between:

Respectful or disrespectful treatment.

Walking out of a PW camp or coming out feet first.

Returning with honor or returning in disgrace.

Failure or success, as escape.

Pride or shame (looked up to or down on by the other PWs, family, and friends).

(See Appendix B, Prisoner-of-War Training Programs, and Appendix C, Extract of DOD Directive 1300.7, Training and Education Measures Necessary to Support the Code of Conduct.)

*Medics and chaplains are retained personnel under the GPW (Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 12 August 1949) and GWS (Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, 12 August 1949).

THE NATURE OF RESISTANCE TRAINING

No two PW camps are alike but all PW camps have one thing in common: Life is rough for the PW. Therefore, the soldier must be trained and ready for rugged living. Resistance training must be:

Comprehensive.

Practical.

Objective.

Free from personal opinion, prejudice, and misinterpretation.

It must stress principles specifically related to soldiers both as individuals and as members of a unit working together.

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING

Thorough preparation for the battle of the PW camp cannot be overemphasized. Training must make the soldier informed, self-reliant, able to take the shock of the PW inclosure, and able to win whatever battle he must fight.

Individual training should - -

- Make the soldier confident that he has been taught all he needs to know to carry out his mission if placed in a PW situation; that is, to carry out the orders of the senior ranking officer (SRO), resist the enemy, and continue the fight, if necessary, right where he is.

- Make the soldier self-reliant and a team worker. He must understand that both are needed for success on any battlefield.

- Introduce the soldier to the stress of increasingly difficult, unknown challenges; make him prove to himself that he has a contribution to make and can make it.

- Present the soldier with unexpected challenges and have him emerge a winner - -
  - Teach him to think and see victory, bounce back from setbacks, and keep faith within himself and with others in his unit.
  - Teach him not only to reach deeply within himself for courage and initiative in times of stress, but to reach out to his fellow soldiers to help them, to assure that he lives and succeeds through their survival and success.
  - Teach him to define success in terms of survival of his comrades.
  - Make him aware that though he may be in solitary confinement, he is not alone - - is never alone.
  - Make him understand his actions as a PW have as much international political impact as his performance in battle.

- Present professional military challenges to the soldier beyond his perceived limits; have him prove that he can survive and succeed based on his individual qualities and status as an important contributing member of his unit.

■ Give each soldier:

• An understanding of his obligations, responsibilities, and expected behavior, making him understand that he is at all times responsible for his actions and may be held accountable for them.

• Confidence in his ability to - -

☐ Defeat the enemy on any battlefield or in any arena.

☐ Deny the enemy information and resist interrogation, exploitation, and indoctrination.

• Determination to defeat enemy efforts against him, his fellow soldiers, and his country.

UNIT TRAINING

The soldier engaged in unit training must understand and be dedicated to:

■ *The Code of Conduct. THIS IS A MORAL CODE. There are, however, articles in the UCMJ that apply to the Code.

■ *Articles of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The entire UCMJ is still in effect, even in captivity.

■ *The Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 12 August 1949.

■ *The Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, 12 August 1949.

■ His religion, his moral ideals, the United States of America and its institutions, and military professionalism.

*NOTE: The Code of Conduct is a moral code. The UCMJ prescribes minimum standards of conduct, violations of which are punishable. The Geneva Conventions are a body of both international law and, by US constitutional procedures, domestic law. All three are compatible and mutually supportive. Legally, the Code of Conduct does not take precedence over the Conventions as the Code of Conduct is a statement of Executive policy.

Unit training must make the soldier understand the importance of self-esteem, self-discipline, obedience to military command without reservation, the need for organized unity, and the ability to bounce back.

Unit training, logically based on individual training, must give the soldier an understanding of life in a PW camp and its results and a working knowledge of the principles, opportunities, and means of resistance. This training must involve the soldiers as a unit, not merely as individuals. It must be people oriented, that is, consider the characteristics of potential enemies and give background information on such subjects as:

■ General nature of the enemy people and their degree of civilization and development.

■ Their way of life and living standards: culture, customs, social standards, economic way of life, political structure, system of justice, relationships with other nations.

- Family life.
- Climate and geography.
- US Government and Armed Forces policies.
- The PW environment, and how to carry out resistance.

Resistance training should be realistic, within the bounds of physical, mental, and emotional safety. DO NOT subject trainees to excessive personal or physical indignities or torture. Trainees can be taught to resist psychological interrogation, indoctrination, and exploitation, but not torture.

Training should, therefore, emphasize the psychological aspects of interrogation, indoctrination, exploitation, and isolation so that the trainee, if captured, will know what to expect and can better resist the enemy. It should emphasize the simple principles and techniques of resistance, including:

- Leadership.
- The need for organization.
- Organization within a PW camp.
- Communications.
- The importance of unit above self.
- Bouncing back.

LIFE-SANITY-REPUTATION may depend upon the quality and thoroughness of this training.

Priorities should be established for the selection of instructors for PW resistance presentations. Instructors must not only be well versed in all aspects of previous and probable PW practices, but must also be able to convey their knowledge and "make believers." Former PWs can add realism, but the realism they impart is limited to the experience of each. A psychiatrist who can talk in lay terms can also add realism to a PW resistance training program. Instructors must be carefully screened so that only the highest quality personnel are chosen as resistance training laboratory (RTL) instructors.

CODE OF CONDUCT

RELATED DIRECTIVES AND REGULATIONS

- Executive Order 10631, Code of Conduct for Members of the Armed Forces of the United States (appendix A to AR 350-30), as amended.

- DOD Directive 1300.7, Training and Education Measures Necessary to Support the Code of Conduct, with inclosures (see pages 5 to 10 for extract of Articles I-VI of the Code of Conduct and explanation of each).

- AR 350-30, 15 August 1975, Code of Conduct Training.

- AR 350-225, 15 August 1975, Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Training.

(RECOMMENDATION: Use AR 350-30 and 350-225 in setting up a resistance training program.)

- FM 27-10, The Law of Land Warfare.
- DA Pamphlet 27-1, Treaties Governing Land Warfare, "Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 12 August 1949 (GPW)."

PRELUDE TO THE CODE

The President of the United States in promulgating the Code of Conduct made the following points:

No American prisoner of war will be forgotten by the United States. Every available means will be employed by our government to establish contact with, to support and to obtain the release of all our prisoners of war. Furthermore, the laws of the United States provide for the support and care of dependents of the Armed Forces including those who become prisoners of war. I assure dependents of such prisoners that these laws will continue to provide for their welfare.

PROGRAMS TO ASSIST NEXT OF KIN (NOK) OF PW/MIA

Once a member of the Armed Forces becomes a PW or is missing in action (MIA), the US Government has a threefold program:

NOTIFICATION. Notify the next of kin in a sensitive manner that lessens the psychological shock caused by the news. Next of kin are notified as soon as possible by a visit by an active duty service member of a rank higher than or equal to that of the PW/MIA sponsor.

ASSISTANCE OFFICER. Assign to the next of kin a mature officer who can act as a sensitive liaison between the Army and thenextofkin. The Assistance Officer, who is also known as a Family Service and Assistance Officer (FSAO), is appointed to advise and assist the next of kin. The FSAO must be equal or higher in rank than the PW/MIA and be able to serve in that job no less than 1 year.

ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS. There are several family assistance programs to ease the personal problems of the next of kin. These programs include furnishing information on the PW/MIA status and advising on or assisting with monetary, legal, medical, transportation, housing, and educational matters.

ARTICLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT

ARTICLE I

I AM AN AMERICAN FIGHTING MAN. I SERVE IN THE FORCES WHICH GUARD MY COUNTRY AND OUR WAY OF LIFE. I AM PREPARED TO GIVE MY LIFE IN THEIR DEFENSE.

EXPLANATION:

Article I of the Code of Conduct applies to all service members at all times. A member of the Armed Forces has a duty to support the interests of the United States and oppose the

enemies of the United States regardless of the circumstances, whether in active participation in combat or in captivity.

Medical personnel and chaplains are granted by virtue of their special retained status under the Geneva Conventions, certain latitude under the Code of Conduct. This flexibility is directly related to the policies of the captors as to whether they adhere to the Geneva Conventions' requirement to let medical personnel and chaplains perform their professional duties. All personnel, medical, chaplain, and other, should understand the latitude and limits of this flexibility. (See page 81 Item C, Special Allowances for Medical Personnel and Chaplains.)

NOTE: Although resistance techniques may differ depending upon the rights recognized and granted by a captor, the rights of chaplains and medical personnel exist whether or not the captor adheres to the Conventions. Failure of a captor to follow the provisions of the Conventions may subject individuals of the detaining power to trials for war crimes.

ARTICLE II

I WILL NEVER SURRENDER OF MY OWN FREE WILL. IF IN COMMAND I WILL NEVER SURRENDER MY MEN WHILE THEY STILL HAVE THE MEANS TO RESIST.

EXPLANATION:

Members of the Armed Forces may never voluntarily surrender. Even when isolated and no longer able to inflict casualties on the enemy or otherwise defend themselves, it is their duty to evade capture and rejoin the nearest friendly forces.

Only when evasion by members is impossible and further fighting would lead only to their death with no significant loss to the enemy might the means to resist or evade be considered exhausted.

The responsibility and authority of a commander never extends to the surrender of command, even if isolated, cut off, or surrounded, while the unit has the power to resist, break out, or evade to rejoin friendly forces.

ARTICLE III

IF I AM CAPTURED I WILL CONTINUE TO RESIST BY ALL MEANS AVAILABLE. I WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ESCAPE AND AID OTHERS TO ESCAPE. I WILL ACCEPT NEITHER PAROLE NOR SPECIAL FAVORS FROM THE ENEMY.

EXPLANATION:

The duty of a member of the Armed Forces to continue resistance to enemy exploitation by all means available is not lessened by the misfortune of capture. Contrary to the 1949

Geneva Conventions, enemies which US forces have engaged since 1949 have regarded the PW compound as an extension of the battlefield. The US prisoner of war (USPW) must be prepared for this fact.

In disregarding provisions of the Geneva Conventions, the enemy has used a variety of tactics to exploit PWs for propaganda purposes or to obtain military information. Resistance to captor exploitation efforts is required by the Code of Conduct. Physical and mental harassment, general mistreatment and torture, medical neglect, and political indoctrination have all been used against USPWs in the past.

The enemy has tried to tempt PWs to accept special favors or privileges not given to other PWs in return for statements or information desired by the enemy or for a pledge by the PW not to try to escape.

A USPW must not seek special privileges or accept special favors at the expense of his fellow PWs.

The Geneva Conventions recognize that the regulations of a PW's country may impose the duty to escape and that PWs may attempt to escape. Under the guidance and supervision of the senior military person and the PW organization, PWs must be prepared to take advantage of escape opportunities whenever they arise. In communal detention, the welfare of the PWs who will remain behind must be considered. A PW must "think escape," must try to escape if able to do so, and must assist others to escape.

The Geneva Conventions authorize the release of PWs on parole only to the extent authorized by the PW's country, and prohibit compelling a PW to accept parole. Parole agreements are promises given the captor by a prisoner of war to fulfill stated conditions, such as not to bear arms or not to escape, in consideration of special privileges, such as release from captivity or lessened restraint. The United States does not authorize any service member to sign or enter into any such parole agreement.

NOTE: Although USPWs may not enter into general parole agreements, there may be circumstances where limited parole is not only authorized but desirable. However, an individual USPW may sign or enter into a temporary parole agreement only with the express permission of the SRO, if such parole is authorized for the specific purpose of permitting him to perform certain acts materially contributing to the welfare of himself or his fellow PWs. For example: If a captor were willing to grant medical or religious personnel freedom to return to their own forces to get needed medical supplies upon a moral promise to return, such a parole agreement would be permissible as it is for the benefit of the entire USPW population and not just for the individual.

ARTICLE IV

IF I BECOME A PRISONER OF WAR, I WILL KEEP FAITH WITH MY FELLOW PRISONERS. I WILL GIVE NO INFORMATION OR TAKE PART IN ANY ACTION WHICH MIGHT BE HARMFUL TO MY COMRADES. IF I AM A SENIOR, I WILL TAKE COMMAND. IF NOT, I WILL OBEY THE LAWFUL ORDERS OF THOSE APPOINTED OVER ME AND WILL BACK THEM UP IN EVERY WAY.

EXPLANATION:

Officers and noncommissioned officers will continue to carry out their responsibilities and to exercise their authority in captivity.

Informing, or any other action detrimental to a fellow PW, is despicable and is expressly forbidden. Prisoners of war must especially avoid helping the enemy to identify fellow PWs who may have knowledge of value to the enemy and who may, therefore, be made to suffer coercive interrogation.

Strong leadership is essential to discipline. Without discipline, camp organization, resistance, and even survival may be impossible.

Personal hygiene, camp sanitation, and care of the sick and wounded are imperative.

Wherever located, USPWs, for their own benefit, should organize in a military manner under the senior person eligible for command. The senior person (whether officer or enlisted) within the PW camp or with a group of PWs shall assume command according to rank without regard to service. This responsibility and accountability may not be evaded. (See page 81 Item C, Special Allowances for Medical Personnel and Chaplains.)

When taking command, the senior person will inform the other PWs and will designate the chain of command. If the senior person is incapacitated or is otherwise unable to act for any reason, command will be assumed by the next senior person. Every effort will be made to inform all PWs in the camp (or group) of the members of the chain of command who will represent them in dealing with enemy authorities. The responsibility of subordinates to obey the lawful orders of ranking American military personnel remains unchanged in captivity.

US policy concerning PW camp organization, as set forth in the foregoing paragraphs, specifies that the senior military person shall assume command. The Geneva Conventions on prisoners of war provide additional guidance to the effect that in PW camps containing enlisted personnel only, a prisoners' representative will be elected. USPWs should understand that such a representative is regarded by US policy as only a spokesman for the senior military person. The prisoners' representative does not have command, unless the PWs elect as the representative the senior military person. The senior military person shall assume and retain actual command, covertly if necessary.

Maintaining communications is one of the most important ways that PWs can aid one another. Communication breaks down the barriers of isolation which an enemy may attempt to construct and helps strengthen a PW's will to resist. Each PW will, immediately upon capture, try to make contact with fellow USPWs by any means available and will thereafter continue to communicate and participate vigorously as part of the PW organization.

As with other provisions of this Code, common sense and the conditions in the PW camp will determine the way in which the senior person and the other PWs structure their organization and carry out their responsibilities. What is important is that --

the senior person establish an organization, and

the PWs in that organization understand their duties and know to whom they are responsible.

THINK AND SEE VICTORY, BOUNCE BACK FROM SETBACKS, AND KEEP FAITH WITH YOURSELF AND OTHERS IN YOUR UNIT.

ARTICLE V

WHEN QUESTIONED, SHOULD I BECOME A PRISONER OF WAR, I AM REQUIRED TO GIVE NAME, RANK, SERVICE NUMBER, AND DATE OF BIRTH. I WILL EVADE ANSWERING FURTHER QUESTIONS TO THE UTMOST OF MY ABILITY. I WILL MAKE NO ORAL OR WRITTEN STATEMENT DISLOYAL TO MY COUNTRY AND ITS ALLIES OR HARMFUL TO THEIR CAUSE.

EXPLANATION:

When questioned, a prisoner of war is required by the Geneva Conventions, this Code, and is permitted by the UCMJ to give name, rank, service number, and date of birth. Under the Geneva Conventions, the enemy has no right to try to force a USPW to provide any additional information. However, it is unrealistic to expect a PW to remain confined for years reciting only name, rank, identification number, and date of birth. There are many PW camp situations in which certain types of conversation with the enemy are permitted. For example, a PW is allowed but not required by this Code, the UCMJ, or the Geneva Conventions to fill out a Geneva Conventions "capture card," to write letters home, and to communicate with captors on matters of health and welfare.

The senior military person is required to represent the prisoners under his control in matters of camp administration, health, welfare, and grievances. However, it must be borne constantly in mind that the enemy has often viewed PWs as valuable sources of military information and of propaganda that can be used to further the enemy's war effort.

Accordingly, each prisoner must exercise great caution when filling out a "capture card" (see appendix D), when conducting authorized communication with the captor, and when writing letters. A USPW must resist, avoid, or evade, even when physically and mentally coerced, all enemy efforts to secure statements or actions that will further the enemy's cause.

Such statements or actions constitute giving the enemy unathorized information. Examples of statements or actions PWs should resist include oral or written confessions, questionnaires, personal history statements, propaganda recordings and broadcast appeals to other prisoners of war to comply with improper captor demands, appeals for surrender or parole, self-criticisms, or oral or written statements or communication on behalf of the enemy or harmful to the United States, its allies, the Armed Forces, or other PWs.

(NOTE: Article V is basically prohibitory. It imposes the following general restrictions upon the USPW (this list is exemplary):

- To take no actions which would bring harm to another American.
- To make no appeals for United States or allied troops to surrender.
- To make no appeals for those already in captivity to cooperate with the enemy political personnel, such as meeting their demands for statements either favorable to them or which they can use against the United States or its allies.
- To give no information on other PWs.
- To say or write nothing against the United States or its allies.

■ To make NO confessions.)

A PW should recognize that any confession signed or any statement made may be used by the enemy as part of a false accusation that the captive is a war criminal rather than a PW. Moreover, certain countries have made reservations to the Geneva Conventions in which they assert that a war criminal conviction has the effect of depriving the convicted individual of prisoner-of-war status, thus removing him from protection under the Geneva Conventions. They thus revoke the right to repatriation until a prison sentence is served.

If a PW finds that, under intense coercion, unauthorized information was unwillingly or accidentally disclosed, then the member should attempt to recover and resist with a fresh line of mental defense.

Experience has shown that although enemy interrogation sessions can be harsh and cruel, it is usually possible to resist, provided there is a will to resist.

The best way for a prisoner of war to keep faith with country, fellow prisoners of war, and oneself is to provide the enemy with as little information as possible.

ARTICLE VI

I WILL NEVER FORGET THAT I AM AN AMERICAN FIGHTING MAN, RESPONSIBLE FOR MY ACTIONS, AND DEDICATED TO THE PRINCIPLES THAT MADE MY COUNTRY FREE. I WILL TRUST IN MY GOD AND IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

EXPLANATION:

A member of the Armed Forces remains responsible for personal actions at all times. This article is designed to assist members of the Armed Forces to fulfill their responsibilities and to survive captivity with honor. The Code of Conduct does not conflict with the UCMJ, and the latter continues to apply to each military service member during captivity (or in other hostile detention).

Upon repatriation, PWs can expect their actions to be subject to review, both as to circumstances of capture and as to conduct during detention. The purpose of such reviews is to recognize meritorious performance as well as to investigate any allegations of misconduct.

Such reviews will be conducted with due regard for the rights of the individual and consideration for the conditions of captivity.

A member of the Armed Forces who is captured has a continuing obligation to resist all attempts at indoctrination and to remain loyal to country, service, and unit.

The life of a prisoner of war can be very hard. PWs who stand firm and united against enemy pressures will aid one another immeasurably in surviving this ordeal.

(See page 81 item C, for explanation of flexibility granted medical personnel and chaplains under the Code of Conduct.)

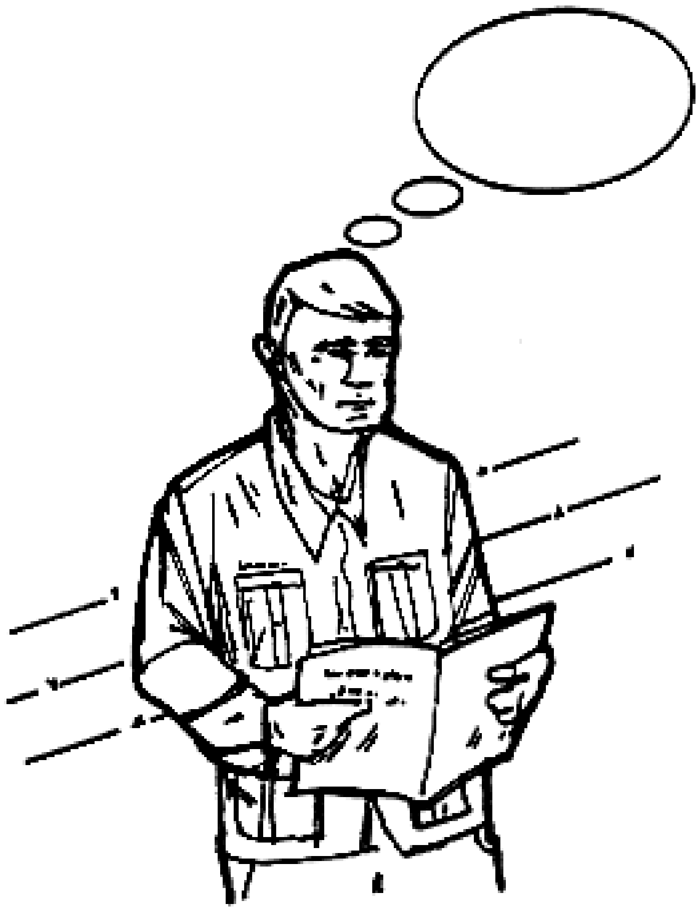
CHAPTER 2

GENEVA CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR (GPW)

The GPW is, in effect, the bill of rights of every PW. Each article is important. By adhering to the high standards of the Code of Conduct, a US service member should be within both the UCMJ and the Geneva Conventions.

The Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 12 August 1949, is an agreement between nations; consequently, a PW cannot renounce the rights secured for him by the GPW (Article 7) and/or the duties assigned to him (Articles 49-57). (See note on page 3 .)

The purpose of the GPW is to protect the fundamental human rights of PWs. The GPW applies equally to all prisoners of war regardless of race, nationality, or political or religious belief. It gives the senior ranking prisoner a legal basis under international law for his demands for humanitarian treatment and the necessities for a decent and honorable survival for all prisoners. A lone PW can use the GPW in the same way.



A PW must inform his captor that he knows about the GPW, that he is entitled to a copy printed in his language (Article 41), and that the civilized world expects his captor to live up to the GPW provisions and intent (Articles 126-143).

Every service member should have a working knowledge of the GPW. As a PW, it may save his life or, at the least, make his existence more bearable until he can escape or is legitimately released. The GPW may or may not be recognized and/or implemented by one's captor, yet it remains the PW's legal protection.

The GPW is divided into six parts. Part I contains the general provisions relative to captivity and PWs. Part II covers general protection of PWs. Part III, CAPTIVITY, is the major section of the Convention. Parts IV through VI cover end of captivity, information bureaus and relief societies for PWs, and implementation of the Convention.

A general summation of the articles of the GPW is given below. (See appendix E for more details and pages 67-118, DA Pam 27-1, Treaties Governing Land Warfare, for the complete text.)

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Articles 1-11 contain general provisions.

ENTITLEMENT TO PW STATUS. Article 4 covers the categories of persons entitled to treatment as PWs and protection of the GPW. (For further discussion of this article, see pages 72-76, DA Pam 27-161-2, International Law, Volume II.)

RENUNCIATION OF RIGHTS. Article 7 states that PWs may not renounce their rights as PWs.

GENERAL PROTECTION OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Articles 12-16 relate to the general protection of PWs. A major purpose of the GPW is to assure humane treatment for PWs (Article 13).

CAPTIVITY

The most important subject of the Convention is captivity and its major elements (covered in Articles 17-118).

INTERROGATION. A PW is required to give only name, rank, service number, and date of birth. The wording in the GPW differs from that in the Code of Conduct. The use of mental or physical coercion to obtain information from PWs is prohibited (Article 17).

MOVEMENT. PWs must be moved under humane conditions and treated humanely (Article 20).

PAROLE. Under the GPW (Article 21) parole is permitted. US personnel are authorized to accept TEMPORARY parole not to escape only with the express permission of the SRO, if such parole is authorized for the specific purpose of permitting the PW to perform certain acts materially contributing to the welfare of himself or his fellow prisoners. (See paragraph 187, FM 27-10, The Law of Land Warfare, for full official explanation.)

THE INTERNMENT ENVIRONMENT. The internment environment shall not be unhealthy nor dangerous (Articles 22-25).

FOOD. Food shall be of sufficient quality and quantity to sustain good health (Article 26).

CLOTHING. Clothing suitable to the climate shall be furnished (Article 27).

HYGIENE AND MEDICAL HEALTH. The detaining power must take measures to assure adequate hygienic facilities are available. In addition, PWs are entitled to treatment by medical personnel of their own country if available (Article 30). Medical personnel are "protected persons" (Article 33).

NOTE: All medical personnel and chaplains are issued a DD Form 1934 (Geneva Conventions Identity Card) in accordance with AR 606-5, which identifies them as

protected personnel and entitles them to their special "retained" status when captured. In addition to all 91CMF (Medical Career Management Field) personnel and Army Medical Department (AMEDD) officers (less veterinary personnel), other personnel assigned duties in medical units are also issued DD Form 1934 while assigned to those duties. If captured while performing those duties, they are permitted to continue in that capacity. (See AR 611-201, Enlisted MOS Structure and Career Management Fields, for details of military occupational specialties and duties involved.)

THE CLERGY. Clergymen, like the medics, are "protected persons." They are not considered to be PWs. They are to be granted the benefits and protection of the GPW. They are to be free to circulate and tend to the spiritual welfare of the PWs (Articles 34-37).

NOTE: In the real world of the PW compound, the difference and treatment between protected/retained persons and PWs depend upon the manner in which the capturing/detaining power interprets and/or observes provisions of the Geneva Conventions. Captured/detained chaplains and medical personnel may not in fact be free to circulate and tend to the spiritual welfare and health of the PWs.

RELIGIOUS, INTELLECTUAL, AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES. Each PW has the right to exercise his religious duties, to engage in educational and recreational pursuits, and to take physical exercise (Articles 34-38).

DISCIPLINE. Every PW camp will be put under the immediate authority of a commissioned officer of the regular armed forces of the Detaining Power. In addition, copies of the GPW in the PW's own language must be posted in areas readily accessible to the prisoners. Copies shall be furnished to PWs who do not have access to the posted copy (Articles 39-41).

RANK. Rank is retained and recognized (Articles 43-45).

TRANSFER. The rights and well-being of PWs when being transferred are recognized in the GPW (Articles 46-48).

LABOR. All enlisted personnel below the rank of noncommissioned officer (NCO) are subject to work details which are neither injurious to their health nor dangerous. NCOs can be used in a supervisory capacity; officers can volunteer (Article 49). Eight other articles define the classes of work in which PWs may be used (Article 50), working conditions (Article 51), prohibition of use to remove mines or similar devices (Article 52), the work day (Article 53), pay and fitness for work (Articles 54-55), the organization and administration of labor detachments and treatment of PWs working for private persons (Articles 56-57).

MONEY. The financial aspects of captivity are spelled out in Articles 58-68.

PW RELATIONS OUTSIDE. PWs have the right to write to their families immediately upon capture (Article 70). Postal privileges and the right to receive packages are given under Articles 71-77.

RIGHT TO COMPLAIN ABOUT TREATMENT. PWs have the right to complain to the military authorities of the captor and to representatives of the Protecting Powers (neutral countries or agencies that members of both sides of the conflict have agreed to permit to inspect PW camps) (Article 78).

PW REPRESENTATIVES. In officer or mixed officer and enlisted man (EM) camps, the senior man will be the representative by reason of rank. In EM camps, the PW representative will be elected by secret ballot (Article 79).

US policy concerning PW camp organization specifies simply that the senior military person shall assume command. The Geneva Conventions on PWs provide additional guidance to the effect that in PW camps containing enlisted personnel only a "prisoners' representative" will be elected. USPWs should understand that SUCH A REPRESENTATIVE IS REGARDED BY US POLICY AS ONLY A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SRO. THE "PRISONERS' REPRESENTATIVE" DOES NOT HAVE COMMAND (UNLESS THE PW ELECTED IS THE SRO). THE SENIOR PERSON SHALL ASSUME AND RETAIN ACTUAL COMMAND, COVERTLY IF NECESSARY. (See Article IV and Explanation, Code of Conduct, DOD Directive 1300.7, Training and Education Measures Necessary to Support the Code of Conduct.)

PUNISHMENT AND DISCIPLINE. Articles 82-108 cover punishment and discipline. Cruel and unusual punishment, torture, collective punishment, and unfair punishment by a biased court are prohibited (Articles 82-88). (See pages 85-90, DA Pam 27-161-2 International Law, Volume II, for discussion.) PWs prosecuted and convicted for acts committed prior to capture retain the protection of the GPW (Article 85). The Communist Bloc nations, having reservations to this article, do not adhere to it, illegally treating legitimate PWs as common criminals.

ESCAPE. Attempted escape and offenses committed only to escape, none of which involved violence against enemy personnel, theft for personal gain, using false papers, or wearing civilian clothes, are subject to nothing more than disciplinary actions (Articles 92-93). (See DA Pam 27-161-2, International Law, Volume II, regarding escape and punishments permissible under disciplinary offenses.)

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS. PWs may not be tried for any action which becomes illegal AFTER the act is committed. In addition, captors are prohibited from using force to gain a confession (Article 99). Although a PW may be subject to the death sentence, the procedures are clearly defined in Articles 100 and 101.

THE WOUNDED AND SICK. The seriously wounded and sick are entitled to special treatment (Articles 109, 110, and 112).

DETENTION IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY. Upon agreement, PWs may be transferred to a neutral nation (Article 111). This generally refers to seriously sick and wounded prisoners.

REPATRIATION

Articles 118 and 119 deal with the repatriation of PWs at the close of hostilities.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Articles 122 through 143 concern information bureaus and relief societies and implementation of the GPW.

THE GPW—THE PW'S BILL OF RIGHTS

As the GPW is, in effect, the bill of rights of every PW, each article is important. In appendix E you will find the more important ones, but in some cases only selected sentences or paragraphs are given. Therefore, reading appendix E is not a suitable substitute for a thorough study of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 12 August 1949.

The following material is recommended for further study:

FM 27-10, The Law of Land Warfare, 1956 (pages 25-82).

DA Pam 27-1, Treaties Governing Land Warfare, 1956 (pages 67-134).

FM 19-40, Enemy Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees, and Detained Persons, February 1976.

DA Pam 27-161-2, International Law, Vol. II, 1962 (pages 72-101). This pamphlet contains extremely valuable discussion and development of some of the major articles of the GPW. When reading pages 95-101, section IV, keep in mind that all reference to the Code of Conduct is to the original version. The difference between the original and the current Code is in the wording of Article V. This article was changed to read in part, "I am REQUIRED to give name, rank, service number, and date of birth." Previously, this section read, "I am BOUND to give ONLY name, rank, service number, and date of birth." The effect of the change is to make this article more realistic.

DA Pam 27-200, The Law of Land Warfare - - A Self-Instructional Text, 1972.

ASUBJSCD 27-1, The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Hague Convention No. IV of 1907, 1975.

CHAPTER 3

CAPTIVITY

FROM THE MOMENT OF CAPTURE until escape or release, you must resist the enemy by all means available. It is not a time in which you are permitted, either by the enemy or by your obligations as a soldier, to hibernate in peace. Your responsibilities as a fighting soldier are not over.

STAGES OF CAPTIVITY. There are three general stages of captivity: the initial stage or capture, movement, and the permanent camp.

Initial stage: Your captors may be military, paramilitary, or civilians, with little or no experience in handling captured personnel. You may have to stay in or near the area of capture while your captors wait for transportation, special PW-handling personnel, and guards. The holding area may not be very secure. This is the time when you should try to escape. Think and act! Don't panic!

Movement: Security may be relatively lax during movement. You must be alert to every possible opportunity for escape, using every ruse you can. This is when a clear head and initiative can help you escape. Keep in mind the closer you get to the permanent camp, the tougher it will be to escape.

Permanent camp: The permanent camp is made to hold PWs for interrogation, indoctrination, and exploitation. The experts are here. Your chances for escape have decreased considerably by the time you've reached this point. There are enough trained guards to stop you, and the camp is generally a long way from friendly lines. In addition, the enemy will try to destroy your will to leave.

The mental, emotional, and physical effects of confinement during this stage are deeper and longer lasting than in the previous stages. Escape from this camp takes careful planning and organization. You rarely get a lucky chance.

You might get a chance if you are moved to another camp, but you are generally farther back from friendly lines.

KEEP YOUR MIND ACTIVE. THIS WILL HELP YOU DEFEAT THE CAPTOR'S SYSTEM.

THE EFFECT OF LONG IMPRISONMENT ON JUDGMENT

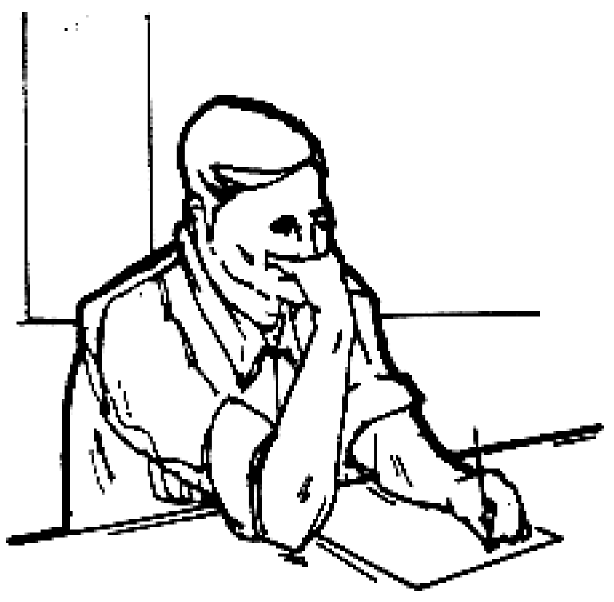
Not all persons react the same to the extreme hardships of a long PW existence. Very few are able, physically, mentally, or emotionally, to carry on in their usual normal manner during this period.

ENEMY CAN BRING ABOUT DISORDERED MENTAL FUNCTION. No amount of willpower can prevent it. Your captors don't have to use physical brutality. Extreme fatigue, lack of sleep, and pain, for example, can cause it. Your captors may also give you drugs. Mental clouding, confusion, lack of balanced judgment, discrimination, and inhibition can result.

The brain is vulnerable to its own activities. Personal reaction to pain, hunger, vitamin deficiency/malnutrition, danger signals, and other conditions of a long PW confinement may adversely affect the function of other body systems, i.e., cardiovascular (circulation), gastrointestinal (digestion), respiratory (breathing), to the point that the brain is impaired.

Complex mental functions are lost first: the ability to carry out highly creative activities; to meet new, challenging, and complex situations; to deal with trying interpersonal relations; and to cope with repeated frustration. These functions can be impaired by a relatively small amount or degree of the factors that upset the body balance - - pain, fatigue, lack of sleep, anxiety.

As the impairment of brain functions continues, somewhat less complex activities deteriorate. Speed and efficiency in carrying out normal tasks decrease. There is less concern about "morality" and "right and wrong." Generally, socially oriented behavior falls away. Concern about personal behavior, speech, and dress disappears. Emotion takes the place of reason. The needs of the body, i.e., sleep, rest, comfort, desire for freedom from harassment, food, and easing of pain, become most important to the individual PW. To some degree, the PW becomes irrational. This is unfortunate, particularly among leaders. Those suffering loss of insight and judgment are totally unaware they suffer these impairments. Thus, they continue to exert their authority, perhaps becoming even more authoritarian and, unknowingly, less sound in their judgments, in effect, more irrational. To overcome this problem, all leaders should use their staffs in formulating decisions, particularly those relative to PW policy, conduct, condemnation, and punishment.



PWs can prevent mental deterioration by playing mental games, working problems in the mind, writing a book—generally keeping their minds active. By so doing, they tend to defeat the captor's system. The individual who allows his mind to stagnate is the one who has problems.

CHAPTER 4

COMMUNIST PRISONER-OF-WAR (PW) MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND COUNTERACTIONS

The battle in the prisoner-of-war camp is for the mind.

The battlefield is the interrogation room, the dungeon, the hospital, the mess hall, the taping and broadcast facility - - the PW camp.

The major weapons of the PW are faith, self-pride, character, hope, integrity, firm conviction, and the ability to bounce back.

Applied with common sense, initiative, and intelligence, these traits are effective resistance weapons.

The captor can force PWs to do what he wants, even though the PWs know it is morally wrong and illegal. He relies on the facts that every person has a yielding point and that he has control of the PW environment. The process goes on from the day of the first encounter with the political cadre until final release, escape, or death. It may not be measured in terms of hours or days, but years.

The general purpose of the Communist captor is to shape the PW's behavior - - not necessarily at once.

LESSER-OF-TWO-EVILS CHOICE. To accomplish his goal, the captor places the PW in a situation where the PW can choose only between two evils, one of which is less damaging to his self-respect than the other. The captor knows the prisoner will pick the less damaging. The captor gains his objective in that the less damaging choice is the one the captor can use for his purposes.

KNOW YOUR CAPTOR'S STRATEGY, THEN PLAN HOW TO RESIST.

COMMUNIST METHODS FOR FORCING COOPERATION

The Communists usually use 10 general methods to "influence" (force) PWs to cooperate:

METHOD	WHAT IT DOES OR CAUSES	HOW THEY DO IT
Torture. NOTE: Torture is the only way Communists can, and should, get cooperation from most PWs.	Crippling, partial or total, temporary or permanent loss of use of limbs and organs of sense (sight, hearing, etc.).	Extreme dislocation of parts of body, i.e., arms, legs, head, back, etc., by binding, twisting, pulling, etc.
	Loss of normal mental and/or emotional functioning. May cause temporary or permanent mental or emotional collapse.	Beating with wood, metal, leather, or other objects such as rods, brass knuckles, sticks, poles, whips, straps, hands and feet (punching, slapping, poking, pushing, gouging, kicking, etc.).
	Pain so severe as to cause subject to wish for death as a release.	Inserting foreign objects into parts of body; e.g., bamboo slivers under fingernails.
	Lowers or breaks ability of most PWs to resist demands of captors.	Electric shock.
	Death.	Suffocation, etc.

COMMENT: TORTURE IS THE MAJOR MEANS OF FORCING COMPLIANCE.

METHOD	WHAT IT DOES OR CAUSES	HOW THEY DO IT
Threats.	Unreasonable and unwarranted anxiety. Worry to an unreasonable degree. Loss of hope and confidence - - despair.	Threaten with - - Solitary confinement - - A single man in a cell with communication possible through tap code, brief face-to-face contact, blanket talk, etc. Isolation - - No communication with other PWs. Not to repatriate. Endless questioning, day and/or night.

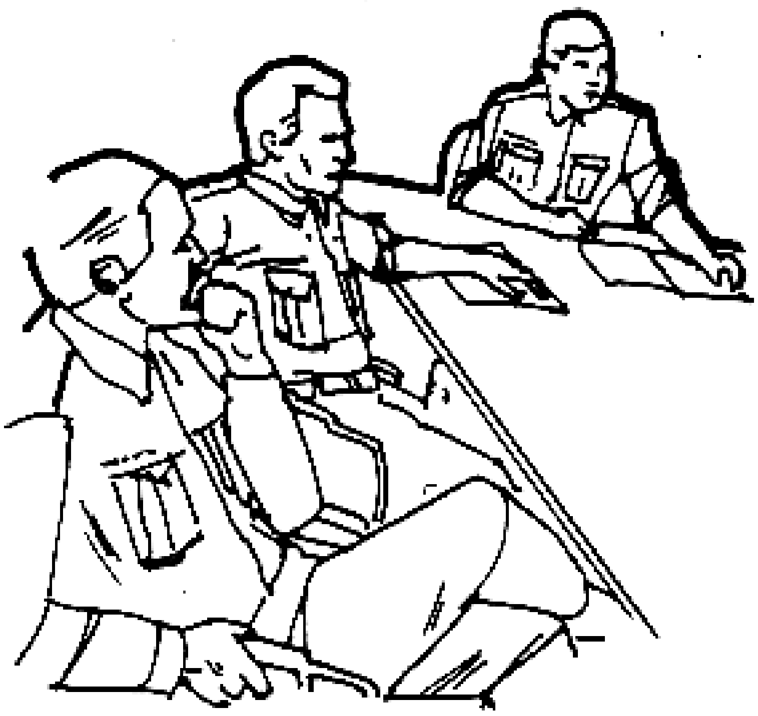
METHOD	WHAT IT DOES OR CAUSES	HOW THEY DO IT
		Beatings, no food or water, torture, and other physical mistreatment. Violence and mistreatment of other PWs. Threats against family. Death for self and other PWs. Also - - Uncertainty of not knowing when or why treatment will change is a threat.
Now-and-then kind of treatment.	Gives PW pleasant reason to go along with captor. Gives the captor a good image and the US SRO a bad image; i.e., tries to build a "he's-not-such-a-bad-guy" attitude in the PW. Makes resistance seem like a bad time and undesirable compared with the "luxuries" the captor can give.	Favors - - now and then: Extra letters to and from home. Release of food packages. Better living conditions—food, clothes, shelter, surroundings. Easy interrogations. Promises better treatment and material things. Teases with a small desirable item, letting the PW know that he can get a "big ticket item" for complying with captor wishes. Promises other rewards for compliance. PROMISES! PROMISES!
Isolation. Solitary confinement.	Keeps PW away from anyone who can give him any kind of support - - physical, psychological, moral, etc.	Isolation - - total or partial; e.g., by rank, race, degree of compliance. Solitary confinement.

METHOD	WHAT IT DOES OR CAUSES	HOW THEY DO IT
Tries to make PW believe captors are aware of everything happening in camp.	Makes PWs suspicious of each other and overly cautious. May lead to PW attitude: "Resistance is futile; they know everything that is going on." This attitude may result in inaction or compliance.	Use of information from other sources to make PW believe the captors know more than they really do. Use of spies, sensors, informers, "friendly" guards, compulsive PW talkers, etc.
Shows power over life and death.	Makes PW know who is boss, "who runs the show," "who pulls the strings." Breeds extreme caution among PWs. Evidence of power over life hits home.	Captor show of power, i.e., executions, torture, starvation, favors, good clothing, medical care, food, and shelter; or deprival of food, medical care, etc. Complete control of physical conditions in camp.
Deliberately caused physical deterioration.	Drastic lowering of PW's resistance level to interrogation, indoctrination, exploitation.	Extremely long interrogation and forced writing sessions, making the PW overly tired. Long periods in hand and leg irons and stocks. Insufficient, poorly prepared, unpalatable, nonnourishing, monotonous, strange food, causing malnutrition and starvation.
Strict enforcement of minor rules, regulations, "suggestions," and commands.	Causes PW to obey requests, suggestions, orders, and commands instantly (automatically).	Demand immediate compliance with minor camp rules and regulations. Force exaggerated "military" courtesy. Force PW to write or verbally repeat unimportant or nonsense words and phrases.
Lowers respect of PW for self and of others for PW.	Humbles PW. Makes "giving in" seem better than present state of being. Makes PW falsely reason that surrender is better for self-respect than resistance.	Complete lack of privacy. Ridicule. Mock, taunt, insult, provoke. Prevent PW from washing or bathing. Keep living conditions filthy, smelly, unsanitary, and infested with fleas, lice, other vermin, and rats.

METHOD	WHAT IT DOES OR CAUSES	HOW THEY DO IT
Determines what (and when) PW can experience; i.e., see, hear, feel, taste, touch, smell, etc.	Makes PW realize that the captor completely controls all physical conditions. Causes extreme physical discomfort and mental and emotional distress.	Places PW in isolation or extreme environments; e.g., no light or sound, too much light and sound. Forces PW to stare at bright light, listen to painful sounds. Slowly drips water on forehead of PW. Puts PW in barren cell.

HOW THE CAPTOR GETS READY

A captor must first prepare himself and "soften up" his prisoner in order to get the most out of him. To do this, the captor must first get to know this prisoner. He does this by studying the PW's background and actions, particularly actions under stress.



Some of the captor's information comes from biographical readings, observations, and notes made during the earlier stages of captivity; some may come from letters and diaries found during the initial search of the prisoner. Information might come from hometown newspapers, clippings, schools the prisoner attended, and other records. Guards provide information. Other PWs might also provide information.

The captor must also learn the PW's psychological makeup: Is he weak or strong? Can he take a great deal of physical punishment? Can he bounce back? How does he adjust to PW life? Is he cool or very emotional? How does he take psychological punishment? What gets to him? What is his rank? Race? Religion? Ethnic background? Political affiliation? Etc.

The captor wants to learn all he can about the PWs. He wants to use the information or, more importantly, use the PWs to help his military, political, or propaganda effort.

WHAT THE PW MUST KNOW

To resist successfully, a PW must know his captor's - -

- Overall strategy regarding the handling of PWs.
- Long-range plans.
- General methods for gaining objectives; i.e., torture, mental stress, the "carrot and stick" approach, etc.
- Tactics used; i.e., ropes, solitary confinement, isolation, starvation, etc.

With this information a PW can plan suitable resistance.

CHAPTER 5

THE CHALLENGES OF CAPTIVITY

Of all pain, the physical is not the worst.

The worst is loss - - loss of family, friends, ties - - loss of being needed, of being wanted - - loss of the ability to fulfill responsibilities.

This is the pain that leaves you empty and takes away the will to live.

It is the pain that leaves you with the question: "What for?"

But if you understand why you are suffering, you can stand it better.

You never realize what freedom means until you are captured. As a captive, there is one way to fight: RESIST!

ANALYZE YOUR SITUATION

Coping with captivity and resisting your captors' efforts to interrogate, exploit, and indoctrinate you will present many challenges. Every PW thinks his situation is unique - - maybe and maybe not. Some conditions may differ, some may be about the same. Each PW must analyze HIS situation.

KNOW THE GROUND RULES

You must be aware of those features of captivity that you must resist. And you must recognize those features that are a normal part of captivity, features that you must adjust to with a positive, aggressive outlook. Knowing the difference will give you more options with which to meet the challenges.

COMPLY WITH REASONABLE GPW REQUIREMENTS

There is nothing wrong, no indignity or disloyalty, in complying with reasonable requirements of a PW situation as stated in the GPW. Openly fighting routine prison demands may result in punishment which will interfere with your ability to resist. YOU CAN SURVIVE WITH HONOR AND RETAIN SELF-RESPECT BY AGGRESSIVE BUT DISCREET AND TIMELY RESISTANCE AS A MEMBER OF A WORKING PW ORGANIZATION WITH A CHAIN OF COMMAND.

MEET THE CHALLENGES

As a PW, you must meet the challenges of loneliness, fatigue, fear, anger, monotony, isolation - - a hostile, enemy-imposed environment. A first step to overcoming the challenges is to recognize them. Then, take one step a time.

KEEP YOUR WITS

Right now, until you escape or are legitimately released, you are out of the firefight. DON'T PANIC: don't let your emotions take over. Take stock of your situation and look for courses of action. Keep your mind active with upbeat thoughts, especially if you are put in isolation or solitary confinement. Keep in mind that for centuries men and women devoted to a cause or belief have chosen isolation and have done great work - - even thrived in their isolation. Remember that others have lived through captivity and gone on to successful careers. The US Government and its Armed Forces are doing all they can to help you.

BE PREPARED FOR ISOLATION/SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

Isolation/solitary confinement is the true test of a man. It brings him face to face with himself. It lets him take stock of himself. It tests his spirit. Intelligent people (regardless of the amount of formal education) adapt to isolation. They do so by keeping their minds active, planning and mentally working on useful projects, solving hard problems, working up personal philosophies, presenting their own mental challenges and solving them, sticking strictly to self-imposed routines, taking part in physical fitness programs, and keeping their self-pride - - always the upbeat. Basically, being physically fit, mentally alert, and grimly determined.

There is no pat way to prepare for solitary confinement; there are no dry-run exercises. Solitary confinement cannot be realistically simulated, because it is not possible, for a number of valid reasons, to lock trainees up in solitary, or isolation, for weeks at a time to give them a true idea of what it is like. Even if this could be done, the trainee would know that on a specific day he would be released. The PW never knows this until it happens.

> NOTE: While it is true that long-term isolation cannot be realistically simulated, isolation for short periods of time (12-24 hours) under a realistic resistance training program implemented under DOD guidance and appropriate DA directives, and delegated authority, can give the trainee a good insight into some of the problems associated with isolation, such as boredom, disorientation in time and space, hallucinations, and loneliness, and provide him the opportunity to practice combating some of its effects. Six to twelve hours in a SMALL, CONFINED, ISOLATED SPACE gives "real world" exposure to individual limits of endurance. Trainees should not know how long this phase of training is to continue. Properly monitored, as it must be, this is a very effective training measure. And through the use of seminars after the training is complete, trainees can share their experiences with others - - in effect, can teach each other different ways of coping. By experiencing isolation and discussing it with his fellow "PWs," each trainee will understand better what isolation is and its effects. He will also understand better each of his fellow "PWs," and he will realize the need for leadership, organization, communication, and unity among PWs. In addition to the RTL experience, filmed and staged discussions, audiovisual-assisted presentations, independent readings from a recommended bibliography, as well as small group discussions and seminars before and after the RTL experience are needed to round out the training. (For a more detailed breakdown of recommended training, see appendix B.) The training should make it clear that

though captivity is not a probability, it is a possibility; and that solitary confinement and/or isolation are probabilities in a Communist-controlled PW camp.

LEARN THE COMMAND STRUCTURE

Those within isolation or solitary confinement will be forced to be under a command structure that's different from the one used by those PWs whose contacts with each other are less restricted. For example, each room and building should have an SRO, all reporting to the camp SRO if possible. If this can't be done, the SRO of each room or building sets policy and gives guidance to those under his control. The principle is the same as that used within an isolated unit in field combat. (See appendix F about command and other policy; also, see appendix G for sample administrative orders about organization and reports.)

HAVE A ROUTINE

Every PW must have a daily routine. This should include a time for exercise suitable for his physical condition, confinement space, and freedom of movement; time to work on self-applied education, training, or improvement programs; time to review one's past life, to develop an upbeat philosophy, and to think about future goals and objectives; time to plan ways to make the PW unit a better one; time to communicate with other PWs; time for daily upbeat meditation and devotion to one's religion, faith, or creed and to strengthen allegiance to country.

Equally important is sticking to the personal day-to-day activities you carried out before you became a PW: personal hygiene, neat appearance, tidiness and cleanliness, and appearance of your living space.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO STICK TO A SELF-IMPOSED DAILY ROUTINE.

AVOID FATIGUE

You will tire quickly and easily under normal PW life and the pressures added by your captors. To beat this, save your energy - - slow down in everything you do; rest as often as you can. Emotional stress is every bit as tiring as hard physical activity; therefore, don't panic, don't get emotional, don't lose your temper.

EAT THE FOOD AVAILABLE

You will get less, worse, and stranger food than you ever had - - a poor ration of the stuff the enemy eats, and the worst of that. If you are a finicky eater, get over it. Many brave men have died in a short period of captivity because they could not adapt to the food - - they starved themselves to death.

Add to your diet with roots, weeds, bark, a hidden garden, animals, reptiles. Ants and grasshoppers are good sources of proteins. Cat, dog, and monkey meats are staples of many diets (monkey brains are a delicacy). Steal from your captors. If your SRO approves, trade with the enemy, and share with those PWs who need it at least as much as you do. If it's edible, eat it.

The enemy knows lack of enough and the right kinds of foods decreases mental and physical powers, making you less able to resist and easier to manipulate. Therefore, he will withhold food to gain concessions.

ANTICIPATE, PLAN, KEEP BUSY. WORK WITH YOUR FELLOW PWS.

You must hold out; the enemy does not want you to die. Keep in mind, while you are going through the experience of not eating or eating poorly, your fellow PWs will be doing everything they can to help you.

DRINK THE WATER AVAILABLE

Lack of food or water affects you about the same, except lack of water affects you sooner. Ability to think and function decreases. You tire easily and quickly. All of this can lessen your ability to resist.

You must drink, even though your water smells bad, is dirty, and is alive with bugs. Strain or purify it with chemicals or by boiling if you can. Rig a sun or ground still to obtain water, or suck the juices from fruits. Tomatoes are an excellent source of fluid, as are some wild plants, such as cacti. Catch rain or snow. If you think, you'll drink; if you panic, you'll dehydrate.

KEEP YOUR MORALE UP

Morale is very important in keeping up resistance; in fact, life itself. The best way to strengthen this important element of PW life (morale) is to have and be part of a tightly knit, well organized PW unit under strong, intelligent, commonsense leadership.

The enemy, knowing the power of morale, will take great steps to break it down. EACH PW HAS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN KEEPING UP THE MORALE OF THE OTHER PWS, if for no other reason than that it guarantees his security.

FEEL DISGRACED? DON'T!

If you stick by your Code of Conduct and the rules set down by your SRO, you have no reason to feel ashamed or humiliated. If you think you have done wrong, or failed to live up to your duties and obligations by breaking down, don't let it get or keep you down. If you do, you magnify the matter out of proportion. Recognize what has happened. Your buddies will understand; they've probably been in the same situation. BOUNCE BACK and use the lessons of the past to plan for the future. The enemy wants you to despise yourself; don't do it!

THE BODY AND MIND IN CAPTIVITY

In captivity, psychological stress and physical stress are always present and interacting. And the effects of stress are cumulative. Every soldier has a limit of tolerance to stress, which if exceeded will invariably result in altered behavior and judgment.

THE PHYSICAL SIDE

Physical conditions affect the PW first, but they are the most easily recognized. Some conditions are:

STRESS. Simply being a PW brings about stress.

ACTIVITY. There's not likely to be much activity. This may be due to lack of space, but, more likely, it is because the enemy deliberately restricts all movement.

TOO LITTLE SLEEP. Noise, harassment, worry, bitterness, etc., will make for long, sleepless nights.

HOT OR COLD. Your captor isn't going to do anything to make you comfortable. You will probably be too hot or too cold. You can expect your captors to add to your discomfort.

COLD OR HEAT INJURIES. Long exposure to very high or very low temperatures will cause injury or illness; e.g., heatstroke, prostration, frostbite, etc. Therefore, you must do everything possible to protect yourself from the elements. This includes scrounging old newspapers, rags, or anything else that will protect you from the extremes of heat or cold.

PHYSICAL DETERIORATION. All the physical and emotional events and influences in a PW camp can wear you down physically. You may become weak or tired, have one seige of sickness after another, lose full control of your arms and legs, etc. You should exert every effort to stay in the best physical condition.

THE MENTAL SIDE

One of the worst effects of captivity is impairment of judgment. It is potentially disastrous because the afflicted person, who may have a leadership role, does not recognize it.

The psychological effects of captivity may be greater and last longer than the physical effects. In most cases, the mental and physical conditions interact (doctors call the results psychosomatic); the effects upon the body cannot be separated from those on the mind, and vice versa.

THE ENEMY'S THE BOSS. Unless you take steps to counter your captor, everything you get - - food, drink, clothing, shelter, etc. - - depends on him. He controls where you are, where you go, who you see, touch, speak to, and listen to. But he cannot control your integrity, pride, mind, spirit, and initiative - - the inner you, your character.

THE ROUTINE IS NEW. The routine is different from the one in the Army that guided your activities and gave you a sense of security and confidence. You may suffer from disorientation and anxiety as a result of an irregular or inconsistent, changing schedule and PW routine, constantly keeping you "off balance" and perplexed about what is going to happen next.

THERE'S TOO MUCH OR NOT ENOUGH. Your captors will see to it that you generally get too much - - like bright lights, noise, too many PWs close together, etc. - - or too little - - like food, sleep, protection against the elements, etc.

THERE'S NO FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION OR COMMUNICATION. You've always associated or communicated with just about anyone you wanted to, whenever you wanted to, and had the time to. Not so in a PW camp. Your captors know that freedom to associate or communicate can lead to a strong PW unit. So they keep down PW contacts. They want not only to keep the PWs unorganized and disorganized, they also want to use them.

You will be a captive audience to carefully selected and prepared propaganda, or "news" favorable to their side. They may keep you isolated from the other PWs. Some PWs, when isolated, will talk with their captors or "friendly" interrogators - - just to talk to someone. It's easy for information to slip out this way.

THERE'S NO PRIVACY. You get little privacy in captivity. You're always under observation. Sometimes, they won't let you out of sight or sound for a moment - - not even in solitary. This tends to make you edgy, suspicious, and unsure of yourself. It also makes communication with other PWs difficult.

The enemy uses denial of privacy to make interrogation, exploitation, and indoctrination easier.

SELF-RELIANCE DECREASES. Dependence on your captor, extending over a period of time, can strip you of self-reliance. It lessens your ability to make decisions. For decision making is a habit - - the more decisions you make, the better you become at it; the less you make, the less you retain the ability to make them.

Make as many decisions as possible, even if they involve only plans for the future, decisions about daily trivia, decisions on how to improve conditions and daily routines, etc. **Decision making is a habit; don't kick the habit!**

IT'S HUMBLING. All prisoners are bound to feel some degree of humiliation at some time or other. A prisoner may feel humiliated because he was captured. The stripping and processing procedures can be humiliating. Your captor does all he can to make you feel humble and unworthy, and to make you lose face. An excellent defense is: DON'T TAKE IT PERSONALLY! DON'T LET IT GET TO YOU! KEEP YOUR PRIDE! KNOW THAT THEY, YOUR CAPTORS, ARE BENEATH YOU! RIDICULE THEM IN PRIVATE; ASSIGN LUDICROUS NICKNAMES. But don't be contemptuous. You may begin to believe that you are smarter than they are and open yourself to exploitation.

EFFECTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE

The psychological influences of PW life are as wearing and weakening as the physical effects. The effects depend on the situation and the PW, what the PW brings into the camp in the form of previous training, character, moral and physical courage, stamina, faith, etc.

FEAR AND WORRY

Fear and worry are the two most common effects of captivity. Being afraid of something specific (fear) and of something unknown (worry) can be demoralizing. Everyone knows some sort of fear at some time or other. The well trained, proud soldier beats it down. The best defense against fear and worry is: anticipate, plan, keep busy, be a working member of your PW unit.

DESPONDENCY

As soon as the shock and fear of captivity ease, a prisoner may begin to blame himself for matters over which he had, or has, no control. He may feel that the situation is hopeless. It's not. But as a prisoner becomes more and more despondent, he becomes easier to manipulate. To beat despondency, KEEP YOUR FAITH IN YOURSELF AND IN THOSE WHO ARE WITH YOU; BELIEVE IN THEM. LIVE UP TO ALL THAT IS EXPECTED OF YOU BY THOSE YOU LOVE, HONOR, AND RESPECT. In spite of enemy efforts to keep you from doing so, keep busy helping other PWs. It works in everyday life; it works in the PW camp.

DEPRESSION

When you feel you can't do anything about a situation, you get depressed. The best way to overcome depression is to do something that gives you a sense of controlling a situation - - a sense of victory, a sense of success. For example, a small victory over your captors will lift

you out of the doldrums. In a PW compound, a small victory is really a big victory.

A successfully pulled off practical joke that you and your buddies can laugh over in the privacy of your cell is a terrific morale builder. Stealing food or other items will help get you "out of the dumps." Communicating with your fellow PWs is an excellent way to lift your spirits, as will helping another PW. Do anything that gives you a feeling of being useful and productive.

A sense of humor - - the ability to find humor, ironic and macabre (dark humor) as it may be - - is a great way to beat the blues.

SELF-IMAGE

Do not allow your captor to establish himself as the audience upon whom you depend for establishment/reinforcement of your self-image. Fix in mind someone you love and respect. Gauge your actions by the question: "What would he/she think about what I'm doing?" Remember: IF THE ENEMY DOESN'T LIKE YOU, YOU'RE DOING WELL.

MONOTONY AND BOREDOM

Doing the same thing, or doing nothing, day after day is monotonous and boring. Too much is happening in the early days of captivity for this to happen. But after some time in the permanent camp, a routine of doing nothing sets in. Your captor has no need to keep your mind and body busy - - in fact, he prefers the opposite. When boredom sets in, your mind becomes dull and your body goes to pot. If you let that happen, your captor will put his thoughts into your head. His thoughts will come off your pen and out of your mouth as intelligence or enemy propaganda.

Your best defense is to keep your mind and body busy so they will maintain their sharpness and efficiency.

IDENTITY

The captor tries to bring about a loss of identity in the PW. He does this by taking away the PW's personal possessions and by controlling the environment. All this makes the PW ask, "What am I? Who am I?" The answer is, "You are what you were - - an American soldier with the mission to resist the enemy and to uphold your honor and that of your country."

YOUR NEW ROLE

Your captor gives you a new role, prisoner of war, trying to make you an object to be used to his advantage. You must never forget, however, that you are still a soldier with all the duties and responsibilities of your rank or grade. You may, regardless of rank or grade, become a key figure among the other PWs, looked to for leadership, guidance, and advice. The PW camp is a place where each soldier proves his courage.

DEFENSE

Using all the traits of character, training, education, pride, and faith a man brings with him when captured is his best defense. He must know that captivity is not forever. He must know that he will escape or be released, and that when this happens, he will emerge as either more of a man or somewhat less of a man than he was before capture. He must know that he will have to live with this knowledge, and that he will forever be judged by those who knew and know him. He must realize he will always carry his own mirror - - his conscience.

LOSS OF ESTEEM

"How could I let this happen to me?" is a question the PW asks himself over and over again. And each time he becomes less confident of himself, of his ability and professionalism. In the extreme, he becomes contemptuous of himself and feels totally unworthy. The humiliation he suffers and the conditions the captors impose may make him doubt his worth as a man and as a soldier.

Don't let it happen. As a soldier who fought by the Code of Conduct, you have nothing to be ashamed of. Capture was the luck of war, and your luck ran out for a while. It will return. It's up to you to help it return soon. Self-pride is a big step toward helping it.

A FAR-AWAY FEELING

At some time or other, a feeling of remoteness hits every PW. Away from family and friends, he gets that feeling of being away from it all. It is a dangerous feeling. It can bring about a complete separation from reality. It may make the PW feel he has been forgotten and abandoned by his country. And his captor makes every effort to make the PW believe it; he tries to instill a feeling of being alone and abandoned.

But as a PW or MIA YOU ARE NEVER FORGOTTEN BY YOUR GOVERNMENT, YOUR SERVICE, OR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE! Furthermore, YOU ARE A PART OF SOMETHING, some group, some organization. In the PW camp, it's your military unit. You are not remote from your responsibilities toward that outfit. They are real. Carry them out; others will work with you. As long as that happens, you are in the real world; you will stay in touch with reality.

DOUBT - - DISAPPOINTMENT - - FRUSTRATION

These feelings may be the deadliest in captivity and have long-lasting psychological effects. Captors prey upon and try to build up these feelings. They know a soldier who has feelings of doubt, disappointment, and frustration is an easy mark.

Don't let PW life get you down. Look back on your life. Go over all you have accomplished. You have a lot to be proud of. You won some battles, you lost some. But, you did come out ahead. Have faith that you can do it again. Let your motto be: I DID! I CAN! I've done it before; I can do it again!

THE GENERAL PICTURE

The factors that affect, and how they affect, the PW could be listed separately. But in the PW camp most of them act together and work on the prisoner at the same time.

YOU MUST KNOW THE FACTS. Knowing what to expect as a PW will help you to avoid or allay blind fear; to maintain your strength and stability, faith, hope, and courage; and to RESIST and fight the effects of captivity.

THE REALITY OF EXPERIENCE

Experience has proven that some individuals are not blessed with sufficient levels of education, training, faith, character, or pride on which to draw for defenses. These people cannot be discarded or left to flounder by themselves. They must be helped; in some cases, perhaps, even force fed. They must be brought into and made an integral part of the PW unit. They must be given responsibilities within their capabilities - - perhaps a little beyond their capabilities - - and helped to achieve them, by encouraging and actively assisting if necessary. To bring them into the mainstream of the PW activities and unit is a major test of leadership and unity.

CHAPTER 6

SOME BASIC CAPTOR APPROACHES
- - AND YOUR DEFENSES

Generally, the enemy does not want to kill PWs for one major reason, among others: A DEAD PW CANNOT BE EXPLOITED.

THE DIRECT APPROACH

You are approached by a person, in or out of uniform, whom you think is just an interrogator; but he is probably a master PW manipulator. Part of his job is to "soften you up." The "softening up" process may start before or after you meet him. For example, you may have been kept in solitary confinement on a stale-bread-and-short-water ration. Or you may have been living comfortably - - far better than the other PWs.

FEAR

Unless you have been in contact with previously captured PWs in the camp, you have no way of knowing if you will be tortured. There are no set rules or checklists to cover this. It is natural for you to worry, or perhaps have some fear. You may recall horror stories about a brutal enemy and the illegal acts performed on PWs. The enemy, aware of your worries, will take advantage of them. He does this to gain your willing or unwilling cooperation.

THREATS - - A BLUFF?

You can expect the enemy to try to bluff you with threats of death, torture, non-repatriation, not reporting you, or not acknowledging that you are alive and a PW. YOU CANNOT MEEKLY SURRENDER TO THREATS. Because if you do, when you are repatriated, you will have no defense. Saying you gave in to the enemy because he threatened you is no defense. Nor is saying you gave in to the enemy because he threatened serious harm to other PWs if you didn't do as he asked. COMPLIANCE BY THREAT IS NO DEFENSE.

Although your captor probably will not murder you, he may torture you. Since persons differ in the amount and degree of pain they can take, NO COMMANDER CAN SET RULES CONCERNING THE DEGREE OF PAIN YOU ARE TO TAKE OR HOW LONG YOU ARE TO TAKE IT.

It is easy to say, "Always call the bluff." But such advice is not given nor recommended. If you do not have the benefit of the experience and advice of your SRO, you will have to "play each situation by ear." If possible, try not to force the enemy's hand. Weigh the danger of refusal against the price of compliance. If your captor does torture you, take the

most you can and give as little response as you can. Keep in mind, the more your captor uses punishment, physical or psychological, the more he loses his propaganda battle. And that is really what he wants to win - - the battle for your good opinion and that of the rest of the world.

DISGRACE

Your captor will try to disgrace you in the eyes of others, especially your fellow prisoners. Or he will try to make you feel disgraced and ashamed of yourself. He will also try to make you believe you are disgraced in the eyes of others whom you love and respect.

Your captor will try to learn about ANYTHING in your life that you might be ashamed of. On learning of it, he will threaten to disgrace you if you don't do as he wants. This is blackmail. If you comply, you'll never get out of his clutches - - the blackmailer always wants higher payments.

The defense is simple: Don't pay the price. If you are ashamed of anything in your life, tell your SRO. He will understand; he will make you realize, "What has been done is done and over with." Remember, what you do to help the enemy will be far worse than any mistake of the past.

THE FILE AND DOSSIER

This technique varies. But no matter how the interrogation goes, it winds up with a bunch of papers or a phony file folder with documents that are supposed to contain, or may contain, information about you. Your "interviewer" may start the session by asking you your name, rank, serial number, and date of birth. And then a harmless question about yourself. If you give a false answer, he checks his file and gives you the right one. This can throw you off balance, especially when it happens time and time again. You may reach the point where you say to yourself, "This guy knows everything about me; what's the use of holding out?" This is what he wants you to do. DON'T!

Or your interrogator may state something that is not exactly true. You might have the urge to correct him, or to fill in details. DON'T! He wants you to correct discrepancies and fill in gaps.

Keep in mind, if your interrogator knew all he claims to know, he wouldn't have to question you.

It's simple for your captor to build a file and dossier on you. He starts a record when you are captured and keeps recording in it as long as you are a PW.

The enemy can learn just about anything and everything about any American PW because we Americans are the most open people in the world. We practice freedom of speech and press to the hilt. Nothing is too private to be published, and very little is kept secret, sometimes not even secrets.

Enemy agents and sympathizers operate within the boundaries of the United States - - the latter more openly and easily. Some have the job of gathering personal data about designated people. The information may come from a great number of public records and sources. Personal information may also come from other PWs and from close daily observation. Rather than being super sleuths, the enemy simply did some investigative research and reporting.

Generally, THE ENEMY HAS ONLY LIMITED INFORMATION ABOUT YOU, but he uses it to make you believe he has much more. The purpose? To make you talk, believing your captor knows all about you, feeling, "Why try to hide anything?" DON'T BELIEVE IT! If he knows as much about you as he says he does, why is he going to all this trouble to get you to tell him what he already knows? The answer is, he probably knows very little and is trying to use that information to trick you into filling in important details and facts.

HIDDEN EYES AND EARS

Keep in mind that the enemy probably has audio or audiovisual gadgets hidden throughout the camp. If you make a thorough search and don't find any microphones or other such devices, don't assume they are not there; modern supersensitive pickup devices can be placed a great distance from the target and pick up even soft whispers. The latest devices are multidirectional. If you do find some, don't assume you have found all of them. Don't trust the walls; they may well have hidden ears.

Remember, everyone working for your captor is your enemy. Be particularly suspicious of those who are too friendly or ask too many questions, even though they seem unimportant. Doctors, nurses, "Red Cross" workers, guards, even other PWs could fall into this category.

INDOCTRINATION

"Look, soldier, we're great! Join us." This commonly used technique consists of political indoctrination - - discussion groups, man-to-man discussion, literature, radio, TV, parties, meetings, cultural presentations, social gatherings, etc.

Another technique to gain information and sway your loyalty is to get you to take part in discussions - - maybe by getting you riled up enough to defend your point of view. DON'T! DON'T GET INVOLVED! If you must sit through any discussions, let your captors know by your manner and actions that you are bored, that their propaganda is not effective. As you know, nothing is more discouraging than trying to present a program or a lecture to a bored audience. The enemy knows this and will probably leave you alone as an uncooperative prisoner; he may decide it is a waste of time to try to "educate you and show you the proper way."

Caution: Don't make any uncalled for wisecracks and "smart" remarks or get tough. If you do, you'll take a beating for no good reason. And, in your condition, it takes longer to recover from each working over you get.

THE SILENT TREATMENT

You may be given the silent treatment - - absolutely nothing said to you, hour after hour, day after day. You may also experience the silence of solitary confinement for extended periods of time. So what? They're not hurting you. Some men and women voluntarily endure solitude and silence for much of their lives, and they manage to find inner peace and live to ripe old ages. They remain physically healthy and mentally alert, and are emotionally fulfilled, at complete peace with the world. Certainly, you, a trained professional soldier, can do no less. Keep a positive attitude. You can overcome the hardships.

KEEP YOUR FAITH—IN GOD—YOUR RELIGION—YOURSELF.

REPETITION AND MONOTONY

You may be faced with repetition and monotony - - your captor asking you the same questions over and over, in the same tone and in the same place. Don't let it upset you. Don't let it get you down. Your captor isn't hurting you. And he, too, is probably bored. Don't give him the satisfaction of your showing less control over your emotions than he does over his. If anyone is to lose face, let it be the enemy. Let the psychological victory be yours.

PICTURES AND TV

The enemy can use movie, still, and TV cameras to exploit you and your fellow PWs. He can edit and caption the pictures to tell a story completely different from the true one; he can tell any story to any audience of his choice. If your picture is taken, it may go all over the world, telling the story the enemy wants the audience to get. A picture combined with any words the enemy chooses is more effective than a million denials. Remember, as a PW, you don't have any chance to deny the enemy's story.

Use your judgment. If it's a chance to let Americans know you are alive, do it. If you must perform, give a phony, artificial show. If your captor makes a motion picture or tape, do and say things that are not normally associated with your culture and status. Speak unnaturally; don't use language expected of you.

MEETING THE PRESS

Avoid meeting with the press or peace delegations, unless it can serve a major useful purpose, such as letting Americans know you are alive. Otherwise, decline courteously when your captor asks if you would like a press interview, or "requests" you meet the press, or tells you some of your countrymen would like to see you. The members of the press the enemy lets you see are enemy sympathizers, and generally so are "peace delegations." THE EVENT WILL BE STAGED SO THAT THE FINAL-PRODUCT WILL BE WHAT YOUR CAPTOR WANTS IT TO BE: PROPAGANDA FOR HIM.

If possible, inform your SRO of the situation. He will instruct you as to the course of action to take. If you can't contact him, and an interview will not serve you a major legitimate purpose, take punishment before UNWILLINGLY agreeing to appear. If you must appear, make a charade of the session. If, for example, there is food, gorge yourself. Often, the conversation between you and the press or "peace delegation" may be too fast for your captor to understand at the time. Under this condition, you can let your audience know the brutality of your treatment. Let them know about some of the bestiality suffered by the other prisoners. Try to let the outside world know the names of other PWs, so that the enemy will have to answer for them at the truce or peace table.

Do everything you can to turn the tables on the enemy and use these sessions to your advantage. You may later take a beating for it, but it will be worth it. You will have made the enemy lose credibility and face.

Do not, however, shout at anyone, no matter how bitter you feel about him or what he stands for. If you do not agree, be sweetly sarcastic, use ridicule or bitter humor.

Your captor may ask you to write your story for release to your hometown newspaper and major news services, or to TV. DON'T! The story will never be released (or at least not as you wrote it). Anything that is released will be greatly distorted. Once the enemy gets all the information he wants, he will "ash can" the article. If he doesn't have enough information, he will try to con you into putting more details in the story, giving all sorts of reasons why you should, none of them valid. He will use any reason to get you to write a full

story, leaving out no details. Don't do it! To your captor, you are only an object to be used to help him accomplish his mission. In addition, he may try you as a "war criminal" based solely on your story.

WHAT'S-THE-USE-OF-RESISTING TECHNIQUE

This technique is frequently combined with one or more of the others. Using this approach, your captor tries to make you quit by saying, for example, "What's the use of holding out? Why suffer? You are at our mercy. We can do what we want with you. We'll get the information out of you anyhow."

Or he may put it to you this way: "You're not going anywhere. You'll be here a long time. Why not make it easier on yourself; cooperate, and we'll see that your stay here is pleasant. After all, what harm can you do by giving us the information we want? It's not secret anymore. It certainly isn't sensitive. It can't hurt anyone. And, it can make life easier for you."

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

PW interrogators use a technique, as do lawyers, by which they disguise questions. They make statements which you may rebut or add to. Enough of these rebuttals and additional information and they have the answers they could not have plied from you with direct questions.

They may also ask a number of seemingly unimportant questions. Answer enough of these, and your captor learns what he wants to know. Or he may get into a "friendly" conversation with you about, let's say, sports. As the conversation goes on, it wanders. Maybe the enemy throws in a few questions where they seem natural. In fact, you don't think anything at all about answering them - - your answers simply slip out. And you've told your captor all he wants to know.

The indirect question technique is varied, tricky, and dangerous to you. The best defense: Try authorized communication; as a last resort, say nothing.

OFFERS OF ITEMS, PRIVILEGES

The enemy has a simple and common blackmail approach. He may offer or give you some item (food, cigarettes, etc.) or privileges (mail, freedom of the camp, etc.) that none, or very few, of the other prisoners have. He may then make sure that the other PWs know about this by taking photographs or actually letting them see it happen. In offering, or giving, you these objects or privileges, the enemy will make no demands of you AT THE TIME - - he's "just being a good guy," "he likes you." Don't fall for this!

If he "hooks" you, he will simply tell you that if you don't cooperate, he will tell the other prisoners that you get extras and privileges because you cooperated. He then offers what seems to be a reasonable price to pay. But if you accept, he won't let you off the hook - - blackmailers never do.

To stay off the hook, tell your SRO what is taking place. He may approve your accepting whatever the enemy is offering, so long as the price you pay is not greater than he wants you to pay. He may even fix it so that you pay a price that he wants you to pay. Of course, if you do accept any gifts, you will have to divide them among other PWs, perhaps giving your share to the weakest, hungriest, or otherwise most needy PWs.

If you can't reach your SRO, or don't have one, don't accept. Don't get tough about it. In all situations, including this, always start by being proper, courteous, respectful, and cool in your relationship with your captor. No "buddy-buddy" or "come-on, knock-this-chip-off-my-shoulder" stuff.

If you do get tricked, quickly pass the word to your SRO; tell him of your further course of action. Let him square the matter with the other PWs.

I-SAVED-YOU TECHNIQUE

Using this approach, the enemy puts you in real, or what seems to be real, danger and then rescues you. His idea is to make you so grateful that you feel you owe him your life. Under normal circumstances, if someone saves your life, you might feel this way - - but NOT IN THIS CASE.

You should know that any time you have two or more captors working on you and one or more are nice guys, it's a phony act.

THE FRIENDLY ACT

The enemy may try to act like a friend. He often uses this technique when a prisoner is hungry, nervous, tired, etc. A "friendly" enemy might make a lot of points under these conditions—a smile, a kind word, food, a cigarette, etc. If you are not wise to this technique, you may wind up telling him everything he wants to know. Ask yourself, "If this is true, why is he holding me captive?"

Your friends are your fellow PWs—not the guards and interrogators.

THE ACCUSATION APPROACH

Using this technique, your captor accuses you of having committed any number of alleged crimes, crimes which remove you from the protection of the GPW and which permit him to try you under his system of "justice." He tries to convince you that legitimate acts of war are crimes. He uses these threats to get information in the form of confessions or detailed explanations.

"YOU'RE A SPY!" This is a common approach. Your captor uses it, hoping you will give him valuable military and personal information in trying to disprove the charge. Not only does he accuse you of being a spy, but he also builds a false case against you and makes it appear logical.

Your defense: Don't give any details or try to disprove his phony case. If you do, and sign a statement trying to disprove his "case," he may use it as a confession that constitutes all the guilt he needs to try you under his system of "justice." Sit tight! You are not a spy. You are a soldier who got captured while doing your legitimate duty.

"YOU'RE A WAR CRIMINAL!" You may be accused of being a war criminal. If so, say nothing; above all, DON'T ARGUE. Don't try to prove your innocence by giving details. The enemy wants details to fill information gaps, for propaganda or other exploitation.

Remember - - it's tough to legitimately convict a man who keeps his mouth shut, when there is no other evidence. The defendant who talks builds the case against himself and convicts himself. Silence can save your life. Bear in mind that most every PW has been, or will be, accused of many of the "crimes" or "misdeeds" that you are accused of, and these PWs are still around.

PAROLE AND SPECIAL FAVORS

Your captor may try to bribe you by offering parole and special favors. Forget it! The Code of Conduct forbids it. Also, if you fall for it, your captor will then blackmail you.

Acceptance of parole and special favors, unless your SRO for some legitimate reason approves, breaks down your internal organization, its unity and morale. It may create serious resentment and divide the camp into factions, severely lessening the ability to resist the captor. (See Appendix I, Operations Order - - Release.)

Your response: You might quietly suggest that if the favors, except parole, were granted to all PWs in the camp, you would be pleased to be included, adding that such so-called favors are really no more than rights under the GPW.

THE INDIRECT APPROACH

Deception is the key word. Many people think that all interrogations are carried on in a barren room furnished with a small table and two chairs. Not true! An interrogation can be carried on anyplace, under any circumstances - - pleasant or unpleasant.

The more comfortable the setting, the greater the deception, and the more likely you are to give information you shouldn't be giving. We Americans, under friendly and comfortable conditions, love to talk. But as a PW, this habit can boomerang. No matter how friendly and comfortable the setting, DON'T TALK! When the enemy starts treating you like a long lost buddy, ask yourself, "What's the price?"

THE INFORMER

Informers are used by the enemy in the indirect approach. They may come from among the PWs - - turncoats. They can keep a PW unit off balance or cause it to fall apart. They can completely demoralize an outfit. They are most effective when they work secretly - - when their fellow PWs do not know they are informers.

Enemy personnel, such as "friendly" guards, local prisoners, enemy medical, clergy and welfare workers, etc., may also be informers. But these informers are a lesser danger than the turncoats because PWs expect enemy personnel to help their own side.

Informers must be uncovered and exposed as soon as possible. If you think someone is an informer, don't keep your suspicions to yourself and try to prove you are right; immediately pass the word, secretly, to your SRO. Do not tell others; you may be wrong. Once you pass the word to your SRO, wait for his instructions and follow them.

THE "COMBO"

Don't weaken your defenses by falsely believing that your captor knows only one or two methods, approaches, or techniques to get what he wants. He not only knows them all, but he will try them, often several at the same time.

ASK QUESTIONS

A good way to keep your interrogator/indoctrinator from getting military information or otherwise accomplishing his mission is to ask him questions, in a calm, quiet, serious manner, about camp administration; measures being taken to maintain adequately the health of PWs; steps being taken to provide for the welfare of the PWs, etc.

If you use the technique of asking questions, you will force the enemy to give answers. In other words, you will reverse the process by becoming the interrogator with the enemy giving the answers. Do it quietly and sincerely.

TRY TO WIN A VICTORY EVERY TIME

Try to win a victory over your captors every time you can, no matter how small. Then, pass the word to your fellow PWs as quickly as you can. Every victory you win will be a great morale booster for you and for those PWs you tell about it; let them savor the details.

A MAJOR DEFENSE

A major defense against your captor, and probably the most important contributing factor toward resistance, is faith. KEEP YOUR FAITH - - in God, your religion, your code of life or ethics, your SRO, the PW organization, fellow PWs, yourself, and the efforts of your country to obtain your release. And in the meantime, try to improve the conditions for you and your fellow PWs.

FAITH AND THE CHAPLAIN

A chaplain retained by a Detaining Power in a PW compound is not, according to Article 33 of the GPW, considered to be a prisoner of war. He is guaranteed the right to minister to PWs and to exercise his spiritual functions for the benefit of PWs. But contrary to the law of land warfare, the Detaining Power may not allow him to do his job - - minister to your spiritual needs.

If he is not doing his job, you can be sure it is because the enemy captor is not letting him. You can also be sure that he is making every possible effort to minister to and meet your spiritual needs.

You must also understand that although each chaplain is PERSONALLY a member of a specific religion and/or denomination, creed, sect, and/or degree of orthodoxy, any and every chaplain in the armed services is PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED AND DEDICATED to ministering to the spiritual needs, on a nondenominational basis, of any person or persons of any religious belief (or of none) who desires his services.

No matter what the situation may seem to be, your chaplain is doing everything in his power to meet your spiritual needs. Keep your faith in him.

CHAPTER 7

EXPLOITATION

COMMUNISTS FIGHT ON ALL FRONTS - - economic, political, social, psychological, and military, including the PW camp. Thus, the firefight battlefield is merely one of the arenas.

Exploitation is the use of PWs by a captor nation for its own advantage or profit. It generally takes place over an extended period of time. Exploitation, within limits, is condoned by the GPW. Some Communist Bloc countries, however, are not parties to the GPW or signed it with reservations to Article 85. In attempting to exploit their PWs, these countries go beyond the bounds of human decency and humane practices recognized by the civilized nations of the world.

The enemy may try to use USPWs to build up morale, both on the home front and on the battlefield, by trying to show that US fighting men are neither invincible nor impressive.

PWS ARE USED MORE NOW THAN EVER BEFORE. Working over PWs to gain information, propaganda, and other enemy objectives is increasing. It can give the enemy military and other information; serve as "legal" justification for illegal, immoral, or inhumane military and political actions; and possibly gain propaganda victories.

This list of enemy objectives is not all-inclusive. It is limited only by enemy ingenuity, policy, ruthlessness, and disregard for commonly accepted humaneness, decency, and accepted legal practices in the conduct of land warfare.

COMMUNIST EXPLOITATION IS NOT "HIT OR MISS." It is a ruthless, deliberate process, planned and organized. It is not superhuman, supernatural, or mysterious. In some cases, it uses brute force. In others, it combines physical and mental manipulation with little open force beyond that normally expected of a dedicated professional enemy. This latter type of exploitation takes advantage of the conditions found in a PW camp and of the mental, emotional, and physical condition of the captured soldier.

THE ENEMY EXERTS SPECIAL PRESSURES. These pressures may be open and direct with no finesse, or they may be so cunningly applied as to seem a natural part of normal PW pressures. In any case, the pressures are mental, emotional, and physical, and generally progressively oppressive.

One common ploy used by Communist captors is to parade prisoners of war, or haul them in open vehicles, through population centers. This builds up enemy morale and can cause the PWs to feel helpless.

The best resistance is, carry your head high with quiet dignity. Don't lower yourself to the enemy's level by snarling or shouting back at your tormentors. Such people are beneath you. Don't show shame; you have every right to be proud of yourself. Show dignified pride.

THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO "WORK OVER" A PW. It can be done by anyone who has a professional interest, or whose job it is, and for any chosen purpose. Whether the "going over" is simple or complex depends on the intelligence, degree of civilization, cultural background, and sophistication of the manipulator.

The manipulator may be a highly skilled professional whose job is to exploit PWs to the fullest. In fact, many camps may have a multiskilled staff(s) with direct access to, and influence with, important military and political officials of the captor country.

In today's world of declared and undeclared warfare against enemies of varying degrees of civilization, sophistication, and adherence or lack of adherence to accepted practices of civilized warfare, the combinations of captivity situations and conditions in which a PW may find himself are almost endless.

EXPLOITATION MAY BE VIEWED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE GOALS THE ENEMY WANTS TO ACHIEVE BY EXPLOITING ITS PWS. Some of the major purposes of exploitation are:

FORCED LABOR. A captor may use a PW as a source of labor. Section III, Articles 49 to 57, of the GPW spells out the types and terms of labor legally permitted. Communist captor countries, however, often try to use PWs illegally, in direct contradiction of this section of the GPW. They may, for example, try to use PWs in degrading work and make propaganda films or TV productions of PWs doing such work.

CONCESSIONS. Communist captors may threaten to punish PWs in reprisal for legal acts of war by the United States or its allies. More generally, in order to pry concessions from the United States, the Communist captor does not hesitate to threaten its PWs with some illegal dire action.

A PW may not have an active role to play in such exploitation. If, however, he is to perform some overt act, such as admit guilt, the PW must first perform some appropriate act of active resistance before the concession can be extracted.

"LEGAL" JUSTIFICATION. Prisoners of war can be exploited to provide "legal" justification for past, ongoing, or planned acts by the captor Communist country, acts which are generally illegal under the rules and customs of land warfare.

Such exploitation generally follows a pattern. A PW or group of PWs is forced to "confess" or "furnish proof" that he, they, or the United States performed illegal acts harmful to the captor nation or its people. The purpose is to make the captor nation's illegal acts seem to be the natural consequence of, and justified by, the "original wrongdoing" of the United States or its agent(s).

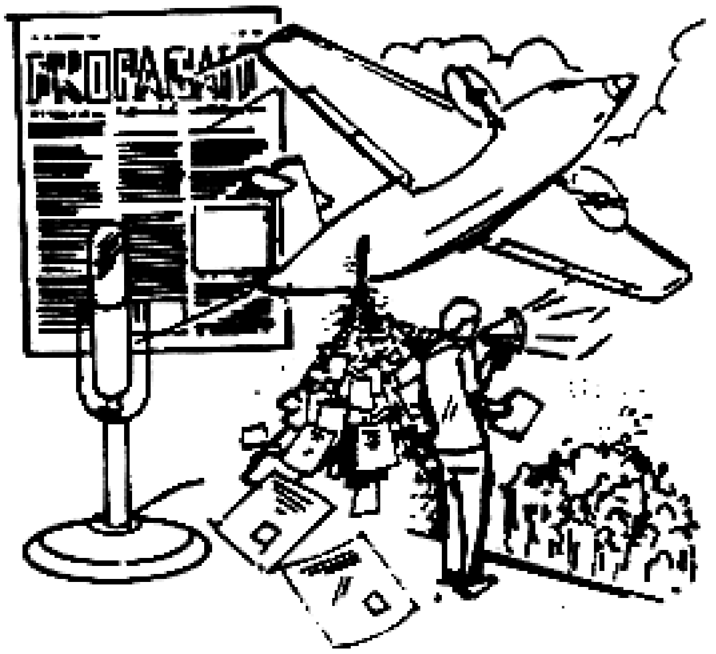
An example of this form of exploitation is an attempt to obtain statements that acts such as deliberately shelling or bombing clearly marked hospitals or schools were committed. Such acts are in direct violation of the law of land warfare, and people who commit or

"confess" to such acts can be tried as criminals. Furthermore, the government that condones or orders such acts must be condemned. By Communist reasoning, such a "confession" justifies acts - - illegal acts - - that would not otherwise be permitted.

SUPPORT OR CORROBORATION. Communist captors try to use PWs to support or corroborate their cause. Prisoners who make ideological shifts from belief in the American form of government to the Communist, show or express belief in the enemy's way of life and actions, or show weakness in their belief in the United States lend credence to their captors, making the exploitation process easier.

INFORMATION. Information results from interrogation - - the most commonly publicized form of exploitation. Interrogation is a complex process with many goals. It plays a major role in the life of the PW and goes beyond getting order-of-battle information. It gives the captor a great deal of information about the prisoner. It gives both actual information and clues to his psychological makeup and how he reacts under stress. It can also give the interrogator information about the PW's past and about his associates.

All this can be used to put the PW under greater stress. It can also help the enemy to develop new, better, and more effective PW exploitation programs and techniques.



PROPAGANDA. The Communists know the quickest way to political victory is with propaganda that will affect public opinion within the enemy country and worldwide. They also know propaganda can affect military operations and the will of military men to fight and civilians to sacrifice and carry on with their war effort.

Prisoners of war are used to help the enemy's propaganda program. You must do what you can to keep the enemy from reaching his goals.

EXPLOITATION TAKES MANY FORMS. Rigid rules, checklists, and oversimplified ideas of captor goals and techniques are phony traps. The oversimplified approach blinds you to many or all of the enemy's intentions and the ways and means he will use to achieve them.

As a PW, your captor can and will control every physical aspect of your life to try to break you - - to try to weaken your belief in yourself and your will to keep your identity and maintain your lifetime code of ethics, decency, and standards of behavior.

Your captor will try to increase the effects of isolation and control by making certain that you see and hear only what he wants you to and that you speak only to whom he wants you to. All these communications and communicators, of course, will follow the party line. Propaganda and propagandists, that's all you'll get.

Your captor will try to exploit you for your propaganda value, and he will use propaganda to try to make you come around to his way of thinking or to get you to do whatever he wants you to do. He wants to make you, the captured soldier, both the propagandist and the object of propaganda.

NEWS? All "news" in a Communist country is strictly controlled by the government. All media forms reflect the government point of view. Therefore, the mass of the people accept as truth what they see and hear. So, when a Communist captor uses PWs for propaganda, the mass of the people believe what they see or hear from or about the PWs.

Sometimes, a PW may think what he is doing for his captor in becoming a propaganda tool can't help his captor. This is not true. His captor has a captive audience, conditioned to believe everything he puts out. Also, many people in the world who are not captive audiences have so little knowledge about the world that they believe everything that is broadcast over radio or television or that is printed in newspapers and magazines.

There is another group of people who, for their own reasons, work for or do whatever they can to help the enemy. They are not citizens of the enemy country but rather, citizens of other countries, including free countries. This group may include intellectuals or other types of opinion leaders who do everything they can to make people believe in and further the enemy's cause and point of view.

THE COMMUNIST ENEMY COUNTRY WANTS TO REACH A NUMBER OF AUDIENCES WITH ITS PROPAGANDA. In particular, it wants to reach and convince all the people within its boundaries -- its civilian citizens, its military, the foreign community, PWs, etc. It wants to reach and influence people within its allied countries.

More importantly, it wants to convince and influence people in the free world, including those in the United States. The purpose is to arouse public opinion against the US Government and US allies.

The Communist enemy country may also try to use PWs as propagandists to convince people that any US allies are corrupt or criminals opposed to the best interests of their people and countries and that the allied leaders are working for their own selfish interests and profit.

You can therefore understand that anything you do or say for the enemy helps his propaganda mill to flourish.

THE COMMUNISTS WANT CONVERTS. And they are organized to gain converts. If you are a PW, you can be certain they will exert extreme pressures to indoctrinate you. The pressures may be direct or indirect.

The role of your chaplain is to act as a counterforce by strengthening your ability to retain and deepen those values which the Communists are trying to erase with their indoctrination program.

THE INDOCTRINATION PROCESS MAY BE GRADUAL. It may start with reading material and lectures, lead on to instruction and discussion groups, then to self and group criticism sessions. In discussion groups, if you let yourself get involved, you may find yourself pitted against professional, highly skilled debaters or persuaders.

The first step may be to lessen your faith in yourself and your beliefs, then in the cause for which your country is fighting. They may try to get you to convince yourself that everything about your country is wrong and that everything about the enemy country is good and right. They know that a person who convinces himself that something is right or wrong, good or bad, is a better and more lasting convert than one who has ideas "stuffed down his throat."

Not all Communist captors use whips, ropes, etc., to "indoctrinate." Sometimes, however, what seems to be indoctrination may actually be interrogation. And what seems to be an interrogation may be an attempt to make you believe your country and service are not living up to their obligations to you and your family. Remember: YOU HAVE NO FRIENDS IN ENEMY UNIFORM; indoctrination is a primary goal of the enemy, and he wants you to speak for his cause.

IT IS HARD TO TELL EXACTLY FOR WHAT PURPOSES THE ENEMY WANTS TO EXPLOIT YOU. It may be to act as a collaborator, a spy among your fellow PWs, a sabotage agent, or even a turncoat fighting against your own troops. It may be to persuade Americans on the firefight battlefield or on the homefront to take up the fight for the enemy cause. Or it may be to convince people in other parts of the world, particularly free world neutrals, to help the enemy.

THE ENEMY'S MEANS OF GETTING YOU TO DO HIS BIDDING ARE ALMOST AS VARIED AS THE WAYS HE WILL USE YOU.

An enemy who wants to exploit its PWs will increase the natural pressures of captivity and add some new ones. He knows that hunger and weakness are tools of manipulation.

He can set up long-range programs and modify them as requirements change, or as he learns more about each PW and group. He can tailor his tactics to fit each PW or group of prisoners.

Once the captor spots a real weakness or avenue of exploitation, the PW can neither get rest nor get away from captor pressures. His routine is taken away from him. His contacts and communications are strictly limited or eliminated. His every weakness is exploited to further the enemy's cause.

YOU MAY NOT TALK, BUT YOU TELL. The longer you are in captivity, the more you reveal about yourself - - your character, training, professionalism, personality, how you react under different conditions, etc.

DON'T DELIBERATELY ANTAGONIZE YOUR CAPTOR JUST TO MAKE HIM ANGRY. Make certain you have a good reason or are under orders from your SRO to gain an advantage for you and your fellow PWs. If you do this, and keep as physically fit as possible, and live and act as a member of an American military unit, you can frustrate enemy attempts to exploit you. Grim determination, courage, resourcefulness, and loyalty are effective tools you can use -- use them!

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COOPERATION AND COLLABORATION.

PWs cooperate with the enemy when they work with their captor for the welfare of all the PWs. Individual PWs may benefit only if their SRO grants permission. The enemy, at best, may also gain some benefit from cooperation.

PWs collaborate with the enemy when they work for the benefit of the enemy and when what they do or say helps the enemy achieve his goals. COLLABORATION IS UNACCEPTABLE. It benefits the enemy captor; it does not benefit the prisoners. Acts of collaboration are not in the best interests of all prisoners and may hurt one or more.

PREVENT THE ENEMY FROM REACHING HIS GOALS.

Generally, anything a collaborator gets for working with the enemy is just a little better than before, or just a little better than the noncollaborating prisoners get. But it's usually temporary, and for this, the enemy keeps increasing his "price." Also, the enemy may withdraw his rewards after the PW collaborates.

Every collaborator can justify his actions to himself. He can and does convince himself that what he is doing is right - - but so does the most murderous dictator and every criminal.

The collaborator really does not do himself much good, if any. He doesn't live much better. Whatever rewards the enemy gives him do not pay for the harm he has done to his country, the other prisoners, and his own self-respect. And even while he is collaborating, the enemy despises him. When he gets back to the United States, if he is not tried, he loses the respect of former friends and, perhaps, his family. And, just as important, he loses respect for himself; he must live with his shame for the rest of his life.

A PW may know he is collaborating and does so either of his own free will or because he is forced to. Or he may not realize he is collaborating. Generally, however, he has some idea that what he is doing is helping, or will help, the enemy. Willing collaboration can range from "cooperating" in seemingly little matters to recognized outright treason.

Sometimes you must decide whether an act would be cooperation or collaboration. For example, your captors might ask you or a group of PWs to conduct English language classes for them. They assure you that no indoctrination, propaganda, or other exploitation is involved - - just straight language teaching. You might reason, "There's no harm in this; in fact, all of us PWs might get better treatment, and conditions might improve." But, consider, one of the advantages you and your fellow PWs have is the fact that you know, by having tested them, that your captors know little or no English. You and your fellow PWs can use this lack of common understanding to resist exploitation and, at the same time, communicate with each other with little or no danger that your captors can understand the communications. So you can see that giving your captors English language lessons can weaken resistance efforts and the security of the communications system. In other words, teaching the enemy English would be collaboration, willing although unintentional.

IT MAY BE A TRICK. You must be alert to the fact that your captors are trying to trick you into believing that they know no English. So, before you communicate with your fellow PWs on the assumption that the enemy knows no English, make certain they don't. One method is to talk with other PWs about a matter that will force your captors to commit themselves or take an action that will reveal they understand English.

WILLING COLLABORATION IS NOT ALWAYS CLEAR-CUT. It may be any one of a number of shades of gray. But it always violates Articles 104 and 105 of the UCMJ (although a plea of mitigating circumstances may be made - - but not necessarily accepted), personal and military integrity, and the standards of the Code of Conduct (not triable unless also in violation of the UCMJ).

Because collaboration is not easy to judge, it presents a tough problem to loyal PWs and must be of great concern to PW commanders and their staffs. It can, like cancer, affect only the afflicted; or it can, like a deadly contagious disease, spread and contaminate many others, eventually creating bitterness and dissension among prisoners, completely breaking down morale and inner camp discipline.

EVERY PW IS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS MORALE AND THAT OF THE GROUP. Each must contribute and be extremely watchful for anything or anyone who might break morale. Prisoners of war must present a united front to the enemy. It is therefore important that each PW be alert for anyone who breaks away and isolates himself from the group. Such an action may split the group and break the solid front the enemy faces. Everything must be done to get each PW to stay and communicate in the group. But it must be done without putting the group's security in danger. Don't endanger the well-being of the PW organization.

FORGIVE! The SRO MUST MAKE IT POLICY that those collaborators who see the error of their ways and want to come back to the group are accepted back. These PWs must know that they are wanted and will be accepted back into the group. Without this assurance, a collaborator will be reluctant or unable to stop his actions, even though he realizes his mistakes and wants to stop making them. Simply knowing he can come back to the group might give him the reason to stop collaborating. Because forgiveness is an inherent concept in the chaplain's ministry, he can provide invaluable assistance to the PW chain of command seeking to welcome back a "defector."

FLOORED ONCE? GET UP AND TRY AGAIN! If you are tortured beyond your limits of physical resistance (everyone has limits) or tricked into helping your captor, DO NOT GIVE UP HOPE OF FURTHER RESISTANCE. You can come back - - you can "get up off the floor one more time." That's the difference between the champion and the loser. Consider each time you are forced to give in as merely one more round in the fight, a fight with unlimited rounds that goes on until you escape or are legitimately released. There is always time between each round (session) to shake off the effects of the previous one and make a comeback. This makes forced cooperation as expensive and time-consuming to the enemy as possible. When he quits, you have won.

If you held out as long as you possibly could - - that is, until you reached a point just before physical, mental, or emotional collapse - - you have no reason to be ashamed of yourself or to feel guilty. SUICIDAL RESISTANCE IS NOT DEMANDED OF YOU. A good PW unit, SRO, and staff can help each PW see his actions in the right light and can help increase individual and group resistance.

WHAT YOU SEE IS NOT NECESSARILY TRUE. Your captor can make it look as if a PW is collaborating when, in fact, he is not. Therefore, don't make snap judgments. Everyone in the compound should withhold judgment until absolutely certain that the suspected person(s) is actively collaborating with the enemy. The enemy can trick PWs into actions that can lead other PWs to become suspicious of and mistrust them completely. In each such case, everyone must search for the truth. If the person is a collaborator, protective security measures must be taken. If not, he must be cleared so that deadly suspicion can be put to rest and a smooth functioning PW organization restored.

THE ENEMY ALSO TRIES TO WEAKEN A PRISONER'S BELIEFS; CONCEPTS; IDEAS OF HIS WORTH; GOALS; AND THOUGHTS ABOUT HIS COUNTRY, ITS POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS, AND ORGANIZATIONS. He tries to get the PW to "bad-mouth" his own country and its actions, to propagandize about the "unjustified suffering being inflicted upon the enemy people," to tell "how well he is being treated."

There are no limits to the extent Communist captors try to exploit PWs.

CHAPTER 8

RESISTANCE

Resistance is the ability to mold the PW environment to your needs and objectives. This first requires a dedicated decision to live.

Discipline and pride within yourself and your unit play major roles in strengthening the will to live, but the greatest impetus and inspiration comes from devotion to a faith and a higher order of existence that transcends the human world and the senses of the human.

The mystery and greatness of divine or supernatural power that gives men the strength to resist hardships successfully are unlocked by faith and prayer.

THE BATTLE DOES NOT END WITH THE FIREFIGHT. As a PW, your most powerful and valuable weapon is resistance. It is the only honorable course of action. It is your major mission, and you will accomplish your mission if you know:

- The goals of the US Government.
- The goals of your captor - - interrogation, exploitation, indoctrination.
- Captor PW management methods.
- What is expected of you as a professional soldier.
- What you can do, and how to do it.

PREPARATION FOR RESISTANCE STARTS WITH TRAINING, long before the need for resistance occurs. Anything a PW might do by way of resisting has to be something that will work consistently, day after day, perhaps for years. Consequently, TRAINING SHOULD STRESS ROLES, making it clear that the roles are guided by rules. A role is a consistent overall strategy by which a PW can organize his daily existence and maintain himself over a long period of time. Whatever resistance role a PW adopts must be able to withstand the many pressures placed upon it by the captor. The PW's role must allow him to communicate about things necessary for survival without divulging things that will either reveal military secrets or put him at a disadvantage with respect to any exploitation the captor may try.

Rules should define the GOALS to be accomplished. They are necessary as the ultimate code by which prisoner behavior is defined. Rules should, however, be stated as ideal conditions, such as: do not help the enemy, do not hurt a fellow PW, do not undermine the loyalty of the PW group, etc.

ONE APPROACH TO RESISTANCE TRAINING is to build strong cohesive groups long before the possibility of capture arises. This means teaching units how to stick together, how to maintain their solidarity and loyalty, how to organize themselves under conditions of stress and disorientation, how to establish a leadership hierarchy when formal leaders are absent, and how to develop communications patterns when communications are partially or totally cut by the enemy - - even if each man is isolated in a cell by himself.

Proper training alerts the soldier to the realities of captivity, enemy PW handling techniques, the inner resources available to the PW, and principles and techniques of resistance. It also impresses personnel with the value of and need for group loyalty, unity, and action while training them to understand the full extent of their own abilities.

Effective resistance training which breeds individual and group loyalty is not learned in the classroom. It results from the normal routine of military life. To prepare the soldier for resistance (possible but not likely), the "TEAM" concept must prevail. The team is as necessary for success in the PW field of battle - - the camp - - as it is on any other battlefield.

RESISTANCE IS COMPLEX, just as complex as the many legal, illegal, and immoral objectives and methods of the enemy captor. Resistance which begins upon capture and continues during captivity requires many strategies, stratagems, techniques, tactics, and weapons. It must be appropriate for each situation and condition, timely, well planned, based on sound intelligence, and have a positive group objective.

To assure some chance of success, you must analyze the situation. For only by analysis can you choose the appropriate means of resistance.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR

You must look for enemy vulnerable spots and turn them to your advantage. For example, what makes him angry? What gains his sympathy? What pleases him? How can he be blackmailed or bribed? (NOTE: Some captors put additional pressures on PWs who accuse them of using torture. They usually say they are "educating and inducting you with the proper attitude and outlook," or words to that effect.)

Some captors might be military enough to adhere to the code of military conduct and professional ethics.

Occasionally, a captor slips out from being a small cog in the impersonal grinding wheel of communism and lets his human nature show with acts of humaneness. But this person is gambling with his life. Of course, there is always the chance he is putting on an act.

ELEMENTS OF RESISTANCE

To organize successfully to resist the enemy, you must know how to use the physical, mental, and emotional aspects of PW life. The enemy, knowing how and having the power

to TRY to exploit his prisoners, has strong weapons. But you, by knowing what to expect (intelligence), by preparing for it (planning), and by organizing (operations) to defeat him, have strong counterweapons.

The importance of leadership, discipline (self and unit), and morale (own and unit) cannot be overemphasized. Communication, organization, and cooperation are also needed, not only for successful resistance but also to live. Combining these factors yields a unit that can and will gain its objective and achieve its mission.

You must be prepared to do, or not to do, some things in captivity. Here are some general guidelines for organizing yourself in captivity:

STAY BUSY.

Keep your mind and body busy. It takes willpower, determination, inner courage, and self-discipline to keep busy in a PW camp. But you will have no trouble doing it if you keep in mind: KEEPING BUSY MEANS STAYING ALIVE.

If you don't have any work to do, find some—make some. If you don't have anything with which to occupy your hands and head, create something. Set achievable goals. Reach them.

Keep your mind occupied every waking moment of the day and night, always with upbeat thoughts—no self-pity. Take positive actions to offset negative influences.

Keep your body as busy and fit as your physical condition and environment permit, but DO NOT STRAIN. Because, under conditions of idleness, malnutrition (the wrong kinds of food) or starvation (not enough food), lack of medicine, and inadequate and improper medical attention and facilities, your body may become subject to breaks, bruises, sprains, strains, and other malfunctions that may take an extraordinarily long time to heal, may never heal, or may heal in a way that leaves you crippled.

KEEP PHYSICALLY FIT.

Get whatever type of exercise you can within the imposed limits; i.e., athletics, calisthenics, isometrics, yoga, massage, etc. Do not exercise to the point of exhaustion, fatigue, or strain; maintain muscle tone, nothing more. Watch for bruises. In a condition of malnutrition or starvation, bruises may signal internal bleeding and may take a long time to heal.

There are a number of reasons for keeping physically fit:

- For your own well-being. A person who is physically fit is generally in a good frame of mind.
- You are less susceptible to disease.
- You are better able to resist your captors, are better fit for covert activities and for the rigors of escape.

- Your life may depend upon it.
- Good health strengthens your will to live and ability to meet all the challenges of captivity.

DO EAT.

Food will always be on your mind. Eat as much and as often as possible. It has been proven that wrong or not enough food over an extended period of time can and does affect the mind, emotions, and body. You can't afford to miss any meals. If you miss a meal under captive conditions, it will take a long time to make up for the loss.

MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE.

Resistance is impossible without discipline: self-discipline, conducted in accordance with a set of self-imposed rules; and unit discipline.

Generally, the most successful people are not the bravest or the smartest. Rather, they are the people with the greatest self-discipline. Persons who can set a goal and stick to a course of action that will allow them to achieve that goal are the ones who succeed. SELF DISCIPLINE IS A MUST IF YOU WANT OUT ALIVE.

Unit discipline makes a unit function effectively. It builds a "can-do, will-do" spirit that goes on under all conditions. Without it, the unit can't perform.

There is a direct relationship between unit and self-discipline. A unit with individuals of great self-discipline automatically has great unit discipline.

Both unit and self-discipline are needed in the PW camp for individual well-being and successful resistance.

BE ON THE TEAM.

Work and cooperate with the other PWs. "Every man for himself" does not work in a PW camp. The only way to defeat your captor is to unite and organize.

MAKE A TEAM EFFORT.

If you recognize the enemy is using a technique for exploitation, let all the other PWs know as soon as possible, as some of them might not realize what the enemy is doing. Do the same as soon as you become aware of any other techniques, schemes, or objectives the enemy has come up with to exploit, indoctrinate, propagandize, or gain information.

Help each other and make sacrifices whenever necessary. A PW environment puts a man and his will to the test. Keep your differences to yourself; work them out quietly. If you don't, your captor will try to exploit them.

Keep in mind that you are a member of a military unit. You have a commander, and he has a staff and a chain of command. Live and work as a member of a cooperating, cohesive unit.

KEEP A SENSE OF HUMOR.

Humor is a highly effective weapon. Use it. It makes living easier if you can find some humor in your situation, ironic humor perhaps but, nonetheless, humor. It breaks tensions.

A sense of humor is really hope with a smile. Humor drives away fear; it gives spirit to the dispirited, courage to the discouraged, strength to the weak, hope to the "down and out."

Humor is an invaluable PW weapon. Its use indicates that the challenges of captivity are being squarely and positively faced.

RAZZ THE ENEMY PRIVATELY.

In the privacy of your cell, in the exclusive company of your PW buddies, UNDER ANY CONDITIONS WHERE YOUR CAPTORS ARE NOT PRESENT AND YOU CAN SAFELY DO SO WITHOUT RISKING REPRISAL, mock the enemy, ridicule him, make him the butt of your humor and jokes.

It does wonders for morale and increases the effectiveness of resistance. Ridiculing the enemy, even if only in one's mind, puts him on a lower psychological level. Psychologically, it makes him less formidable, lessening your apprehension of him.

HARASS THE ENEMY - - MAYBE. You can harass the enemy publicly IF YOU DO IT SO SUBTLY THAT HE DOES NOT REALIZE IT. But it's very risky.

ESCAPE.

Successful escape is the ultimate form of resistance and the obligation of every PW. The primary goal of every PW is to survive honorably and to return by any honorable means.

Escape attempts should be planned and coordinated with your SRO. His instructions must be followed, for he is responsible for the well-being of the entire group. If he believes the escape of one or more prisoners may result in the captor severely harming any remaining PWs, he may want to delay the escape attempt. Captors generally place BLAME for escape attempts, successful or unsuccessful, on those PWs who remain behind. Support those PWs who try.

INTERROGATION

If you are captured, your captor will question you thoroughly for any information he can use. The GPW, which the United States signed, states you must give your name, rank, service number, and date of birth. You are not required to give any more information. But your captor will try to get more.

The interrogation process has three phases: research, selection, and extraction.

RESEARCH. During this phase, the enemy gathers all possible information about his prisoners.

SELECTION. The enemy chooses the prisoners to interrogate, determines the information he wants, the information he has, and how he will go about getting what he wants.

EXTRACTION. The enemy puts his research and plan of operation to work. During questioning, he will use one or more basic approaches, for example, "you are a spy," etc. He may use illegal force to get you to talk.

You owe it to yourself and to the other men in the camp to know what to expect in the way of force and what course(s) of action to take. Generally, the other PWs can tell you what to expect. Your SRO will tell you what course(s) of action to take. In heeding his instructions, keep in mind that he not only has the military mission of keeping the enemy from gaining valuable information that can be used against the US and its allies, or from exploiting you, but he also has another objective - - to bring you out of this situation alive and well, with honor and integrity.

CHAPTER 9

FORMALIZED PRISONER-OF-WAR ORGANIZATION

If you are captured, you are not likely to spend all your captivity in complete isolation away from other USPWs. And wherever there are several or many PWs, communication and organization are possible and necessary. To resist the enemy effectively and to give each PW a better chance to escape, it is important to set up a PW organization.

POSSIBILITY TO ORGANIZE

To lighten his administrative load, your captor may encourage PWs to organize for recreation, discipline, religious services, medical assistance, and other activities that do not seem to pose a threat. This, however, is highly improbable if the detaining power is Communist. If captured by Communist personnel, you can expect to be herded into an indoctrination mill that will try to convert you and the other PWs to communism.

The Communist captor follows no fixed system. But, whatever the system, he tries to break down and do away with the legitimate PW leadership and organization. Officers are segregated; if easily manipulated PWs can be found, they are put in the place of natural leaders.

Among the less advanced and more ruthless Communist countries, every attempt is made to isolate PWs from each other and to eliminate PW organization and communications. As a result, the PWs may become completely disorganized, and many may die because of lack of leadership and discipline.

Every soldier, therefore, must be prepared to carry on as a leader, if his rank and the situation require, or to carry on as a subordinate (including subordinate leader), to exert self-discipline, and to conform to the discipline of his organization, overt or covert. (See Article IV, Code of Conduct, on page 7 of this manual.) Your survival and the protection of your rights as a PW under the rules and customs of land warfare depend upon such conduct. In addition, such conduct is in the highest tradition of the US fighting man and is expected of him by his Government.

ORGANIZATION - - EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY

Ranking officers and NCOs must assume command. Article IV, Code of Conduct, states, "If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed

over me and back them up in every way." The PW unit must be built on the principles of SENIORITY AND CHAIN OF COMMAND.

TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS

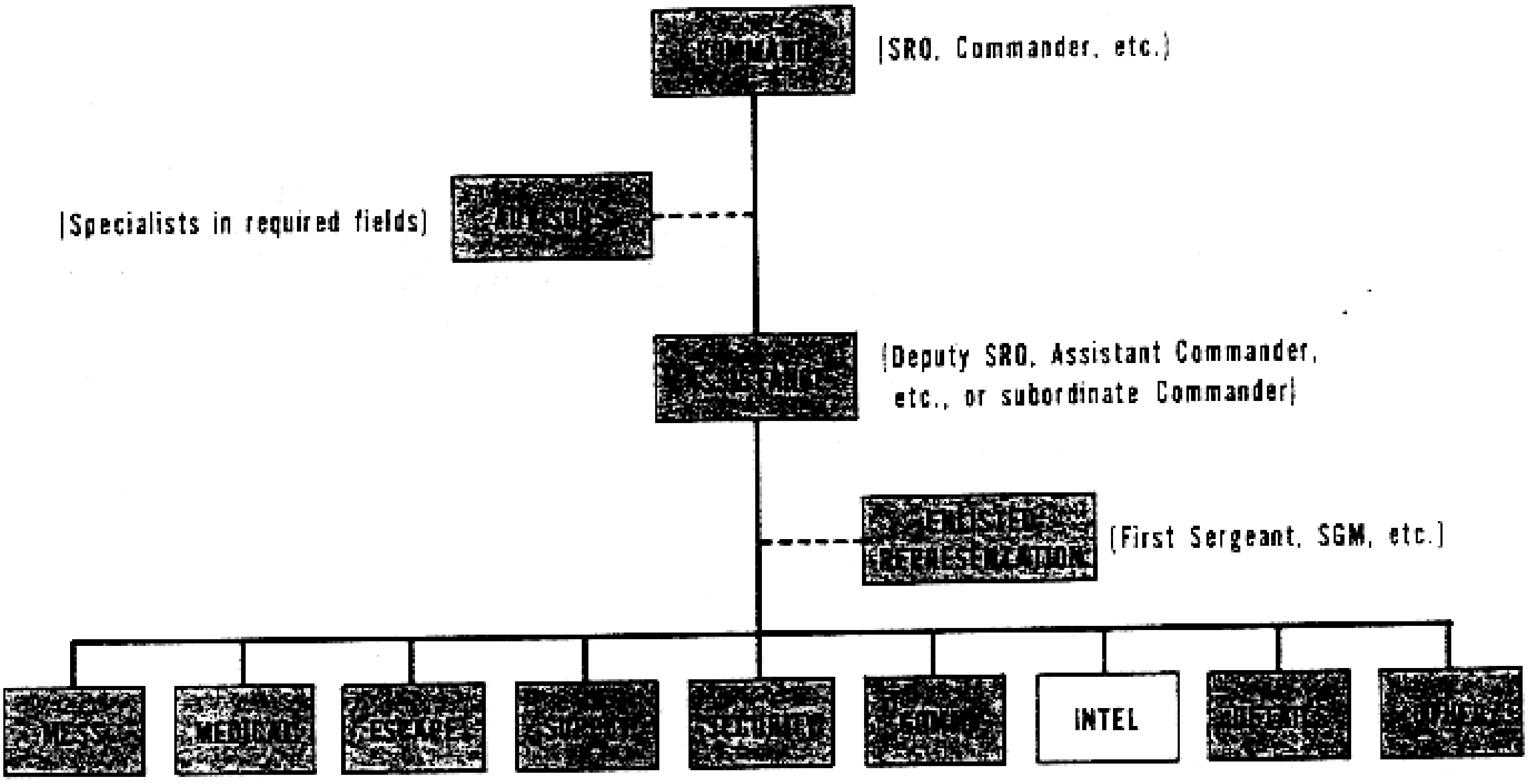
Normally, there are overt and covert units in a PW camp. This is so because unless all types of organizations are strictly forbidden, some functions performed by PWs may be safely known to the captor. Overt functions might, if permitted, include morale, work detail, mess, supply, etc. Covert organizations are primarily concerned with resistance and escape. (See figure 9-1 for a type organization.)

OVERT. If it is possible to form an overt organization, do so. Keep the essential functions as efficient as possible; do not overman them. Allow for rapid and unexpected turnover of manpower, keeping in mind your captor may move individuals or groups of PWs at will. Also form subordinate units. Keep them all busy.

There are several reasons to form a number of committees with less important functions. FIRST, it keeps your men busy. Continued idleness is one of the most deadly conditions of PW life. SECOND, it helps to overcome the feeling of having failed that some PWs have as a result of capture. Under prison conditions, responsibility becomes very important to the PW to whom it is given. It revives the best in him; it's the first step on the road back. This, in turn, is a first step toward building a unit with high morale - - a working, professional unit.

The PW under a commander who is a good leader will respond well to the challenge. It's the job of this leader to build up what the enemy is trying to tear down. Designating responsibility to every man in the group will do this. A good leader knows that giving every man progressively greater responsibility rebuilds bruised egos and character. MAKE EVERY MAN IMPORTANT.

SECURITY. Security within a PW unit is important because every PW is at the mercy of his captors. A breach of security can have serious results.



*LEGEND

MUST always be covert.

MAY be covert part of the time, overt at other times, or MAY be a combination of overt and covert at the same time.

The functions listed on this chart are REPRESENTATIVE ONLY and should in no way be construed as a required or ideal structure. An operational organization might require more, less, or different functions.

*NOTE: When all organizations and communications are prohibited, all functions will be covert.

Figure 9-1. A possible PW organization.

CHAPTER 10

COMMUNICATION

Communication is the lifeblood of organization and successful resistance. Without it, there is no unit, no activity.

Although communications are risky, the risk can be reduced by careful planning, initiative, and sticking to security. COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED. (See appendix J.)

Every PW must be taught the many ways to communicate with other prisoners, i.e., codes, signals, secret drops, and ways to deliver secret messages, create writing material, use a common foreign language not understood by captors, etc. The PW isolation barrier and enemy-imposed ban on communication must be broken.

Every PW must know that if he can see, hear, or touch other PWs, he can communicate. And even if he cannot see, hear, or touch other PWs but has some freedom of movement beyond his cell, or if articles are brought into and taken out of his place of confinement, he can communicate.

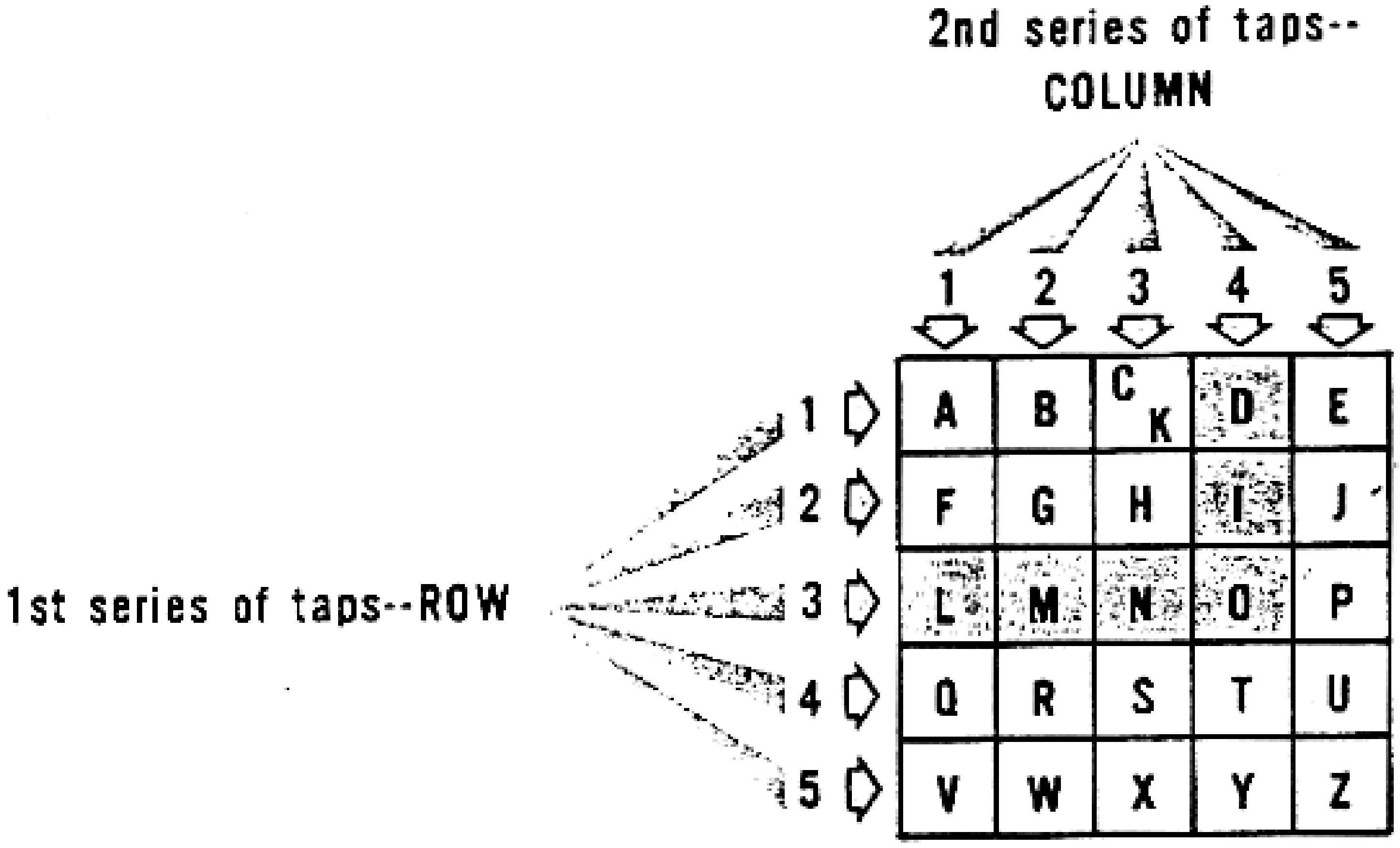
MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

CODES

The Morse code can be learned quickly. But it has a serious drawback: it consists of dots and dashes which sometimes cannot be distinguished. There is a better system that does not require dots and dashes. It consists of a square marked off in 25 subsquares, 5 across and 5 up and down, with the letters of the alphabet in the subsquares. (The letter "K" is not used because it sounds like "C.")

Taps are used to identify letters. The first series of taps tells the row; after a short pause, the second series of taps tells the column. The letter is in the block where the row and column meet. Using the square of letters below, for example, to find the letter "O," three taps would designate the third row (L-M-N-O-P); a slight pause followed by four taps would designate the fourth column (D-I-O-T-Y); the row and column meet at the letter "O."

KNOW HOW TO COMMUNICATE WITH YOUR FELLOW PWS.



NOTE: A row always runs across from left to right; a column always runs from top to bottom.

A longer pause indicates the end of a word. Two taps indicate that the word has been received. A series of rapid taps indicates that the word was not received; that is, it was not understood. When a receiver has enough letters to know what the word is, he gives two taps, and the sender goes on to the next word.

The phrase "HEADS UP" would be tapped out as follows:

```
1 2   1 2 3          1   1 2 3 4 5          1   1        1   1 2 3 4
• •   • • • (H)      •   • • • • • (E)      •   • (A)    •   • • • • (D)

1 2 3 4   1 2 3        1 2 3 4   1 2 3 4 5        1 2 3   1 2 3 4 5
• • • •   • • • (S)    • • • •   • • • • • (U)    • • •   • • • • • (P)
```

Each time the code is broken by your captor, you can rearrange the letters. One example:

A	F	L	Q	V
B	G	M	R	W
C	H	N	S	X
D	I	O	T	Y
E	J	P	U	Z

The means and methods of getting a message across with this code are almost unlimited. The code can be tapped, whistled, winked, coughed, sneezed, hummed; you can use finger movements, eye movements, tics, twitches, broom strokes, pushups; objects can be banged together, etc. The means and methods are limited only by the common sense of the prisoners.

SOUND

Both voice and contrived sounds can be used to communicate. Just by talking loudly to your guards or other captor personnel, you can often let other PWs know you are present, or let an isolated PW know that he is not alone.

WORD-OF-MOUTH. Word-of-mouth provides a means by which to transmit information and ideas. This method gives immediate feedback, permitting questions to be asked and answered on the spot, permitting problems to be surfaced and solved with minimum delay.

But verbal communication is subject to compromise. To disguise the content from the enemy, language variations can be used: subculture language (street language of minority groups); jargon, for example, pigeon English, pig-Latin (used by children in their play) spoken rapidly; ordinary slang; etc. Foreign languages and dialects may also be taught and used. If several members of the unit can converse in exotic languages, they may be used, particularly for classified conversation. The American Indian languages fall within this category, as do Hungarian and Finnish in some areas of the world.

Keep in mind, however, that if the enemy suspects a PW, or has him under surveillance, others seen in the PW's presence fall under suspicion or may be exposed.

TALKING THROUGH THE WALL. This method can be used when the sender and the receiver are separated by a wall. Each finds the spot on his side of the wall directly opposite the other PW. The sender rolls up a blanket in the shape of a doughnut, places it against the wall at the designated spot, puts his face in the center of the doughnut, and talks slowly. The receiver listens by placing his ear against the wall, or by placing the open end of a cup against the wall and his ear against the bottom of the cup. The doughnut-shaped blanket surrounding the sender's head masks his voice from the enemy.

VARIETIES OF SOUNDS. Various sounds, such as clearing the throat, grunting, coughing, sneezing, blowing the nose, whistling, humming, clapping the hands, snapping the fingers, or striking an object can be used as prearranged signals to indicate such conditions as all is well, nice job, enemy around, stop, go ahead, they're coming your way, etc.

SIGHT

Sight communication has the advantage of being silent. It can, however, sometimes be seen by the enemy as well as the receiver. Therefore, it must be disguised. Visual signals are limited only by the imagination and materials available; e.g., articles of clothing, towels, rocks, etc.

DEAF-MUTE LANGUAGE. The standard deaf-mute language may be learned, but is is somewhat difficult. There is a simple variation that might be quickly learned and used. This sign language uses hand signals as they are seen by the person receiving the message (see illustration). Either hand may be used. Numbers are rotated to indicate they are

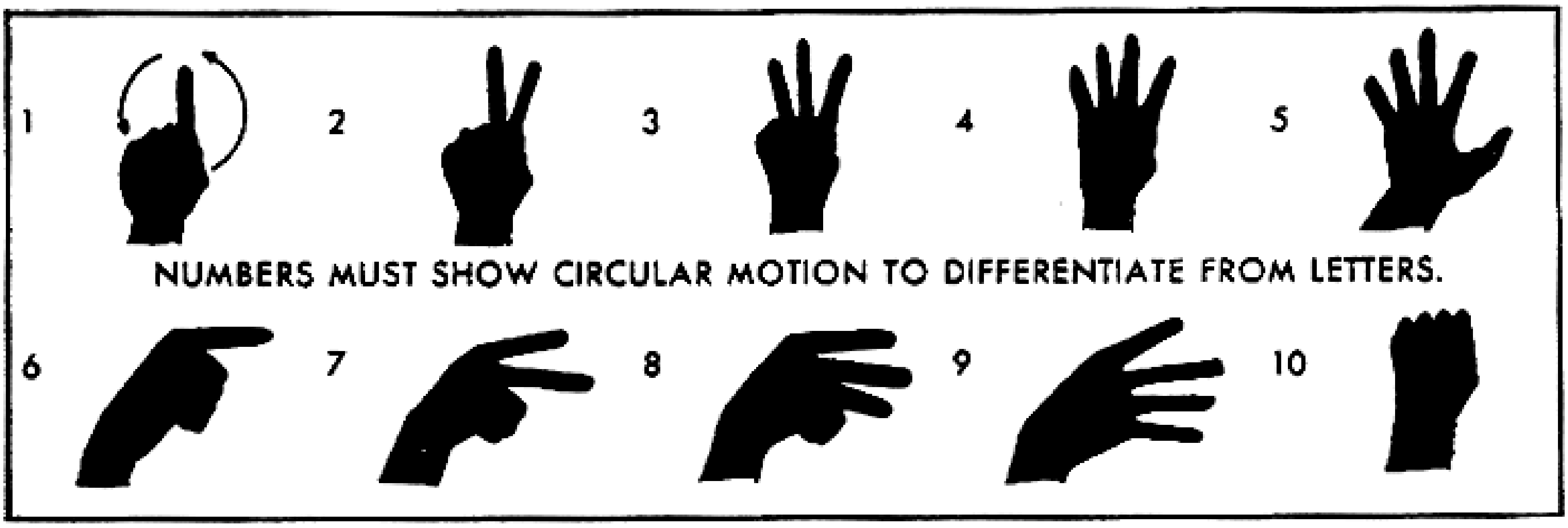
numbers and not letters. They are the standard US Navy hand signal numbers; zero is shown by rotating the letter "O." Slightly drop the hand limply after each series of letters or words.

To indicate "I understand" or "I do not understand," the receiver may nod slightly in a prearranged manner. Different body movements such as blinking the eyes, flexing the hands or arms, shrugging the shoulders, etc.—all natural and meaningless to the enemy—can be worked out in advance to indicate different responses.

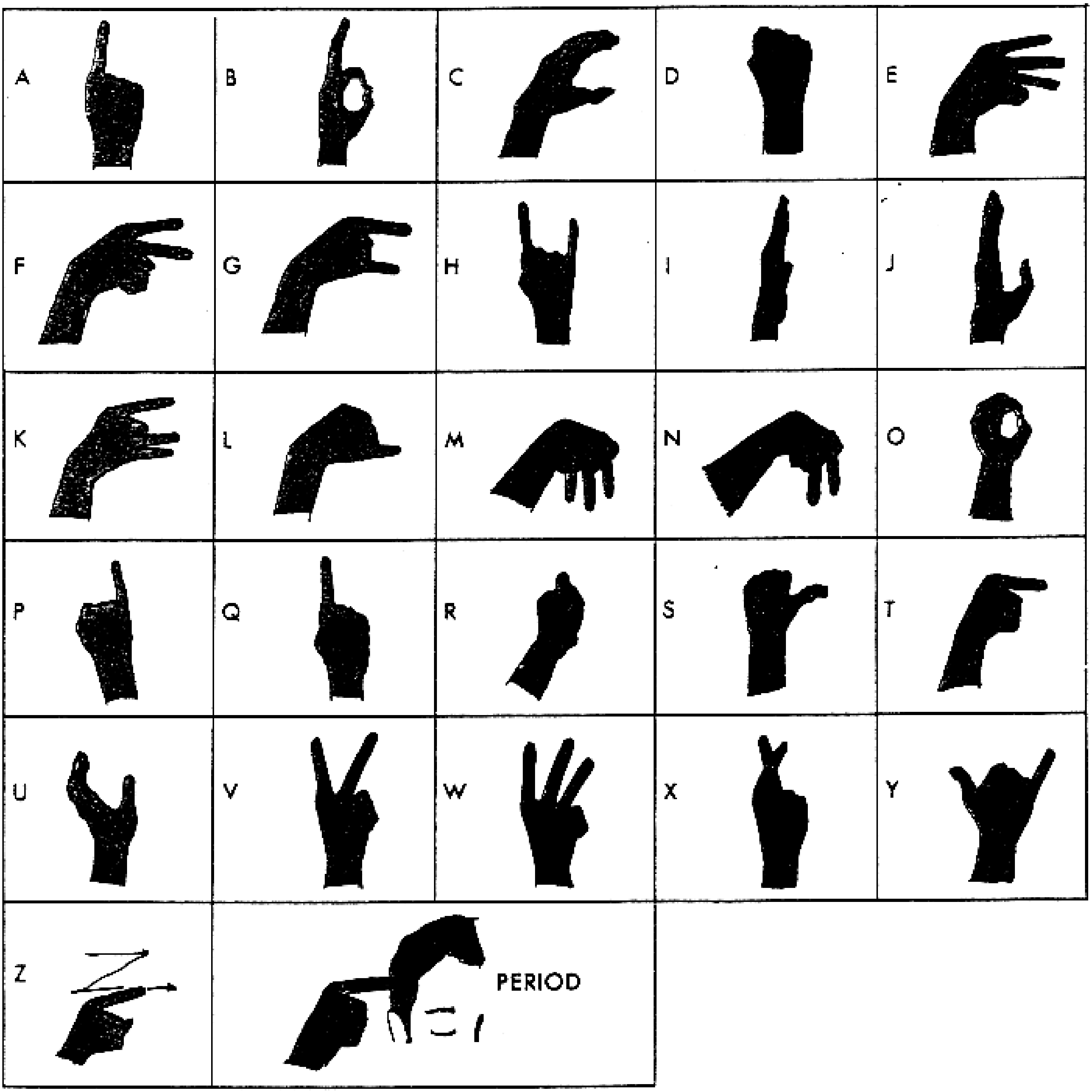
Use abbreviations as much as possible. Work them out in advance. For example: R, Roger; RO, Roger and Out; T, to be: S, is; TR, there or their (the context of the message will tell the receiver what is meant); WL, will, etc. The most commonly used words and phrases can be shortened to one or more letters, numbers, or letters and numbers. For example, the number "10" can indicate "that's no good" or "that's no way to go." "A-1" can mean "OK," "go ahead," "I like that." This technique is recommended because the shorter the time of transmission, the less chance of it being detected by your captors.

Question marks can be indicated by drawing a question mark in the air, but this is generally too obvious. "I have a question," "What did you say?" or "I do not understand you" can be indicated by a prearranged signal, such as shrugging a shoulder, tilting the head, scratching the nose, or other hand movement to the face or part of the body.

When used in covert conversation, all movements and motions must be natural in type and timing, so as not to appear to be signals.



ALPHABET



TOUCH

Sometimes the only safe or possible means of conversation may be by touch. Then, a tap code using parts of the body close to the other PW can be used. For example, the captor may group the prisoners together but impose and strictly enforce silence. In such cases, messages may be sent by either tap or Morse code; fingers, elbows, feet, arms, etc., may be used to send and receive messages.

THE WRITTEN WORD

Avoid written messages if possible. They are risky, as the enemy can pull unexpected spot inspections. If you must keep written records, use code (words and names) whenever possible.

Try to make any messages instantly destructible. If possible, memorize the message and have those who must know its contents do the same.

Whether to write or memorize depends on the situation. But bear in mind that written messages are relatively permanent and easily found by determined searchers.

WRITING THE MESSAGE

Normally, your captor will not furnish writing implements or material unless it serves his purposes. So, create your own.

Charcoal or charred wood can be used; ashes mixed with any fluid can be used. Fruit juices can be used. If you have boots, you can remove the polish or dye and use it. If your footgear is made of tire rubber, you can mix particles with fluid. Wood sap can be used.

You can use any pointed object as a writing implement. Bamboo is excellent for this purpose.

Leaves, wood, cloth, toilet paper, or any other surface should be looked upon as a possible surface on which to write.

TRANSMITTING WRITTEN MATERIAL

Mail or message drops are used as an alternative to personal deliveries and work well in PW camps. Drops are limited only by the ingenuity of the PWs. Any possible hiding place - - latrines, trees, rocks, crevices, holes, hollow places, etc. - - may be used, but the place should be changed frequently. Places where visits by the couriers seem normal to the enemy are best. Although this method is rather slow, it is fairly secure.

To avoid meeting, the couriers should deposit their dispatches at specific times. Not knowing each other keeps them from compromising each other in case one is uncovered. Designated couriers should collect the messages.

In a large covert unit, the messages may, in turn, be sorted by the addressed person and placed in predesignated pickup points to be collected by the next courier(s). This process is repeated until all messages are delivered to final addressees.

In addition, predetermined signals should be used at the mail drop to inform the courier whether there is any mail. They may also be used to signal that something is or has gone wrong. Using this system, if a courier is picked up by the enemy, he knows only the location of the mail drop. The number of echelons in a unit determines the number of couriers needed, and no more than that number should be used.

An example may illustrate the system: A member of an intelligence cell has a message for his cell leader. He deposits it in his mail drop within a specified time frame. A courier makes a pickup within his time frame and moves to the next mail drop where he deposits the message. The process is repeated until the leader picks up the message. Throughout the process, there is no personal contact.

LIVE DROPS

Sometimes people are used as message drops - - known as live drops. This should be avoided if possible, because live drops are less secure than mail drops; they can be forced to talk if tortured.

COURIERS

Couriers are needed in all but the simplest unit or organization. Their job is to carry information and material from one person or place to another. Each echelon within the PW unit(s) should have its own couriers as a link with the next lower level.

Courier missions should be disguised by combining them with ordinary activities.

In choosing the courier, the most ordinary appearing person available should be used. He must be mentally alert, able to respond immediately to the unexpected, and willing to obey orders without question.

There are two types of couriers:

Knowledgeable	■ These couriers know they are carrying messages, but they should not know the contents.
Unsuspecting	■ These couriers do not know they are being used to deliver messages. Guards and other captor personnel fit into this category, but it's risky to use them. Sometimes an unsuspecting courier may know he is being used to transmit a message but does not know it is covert. He may believe the message is unimportant.

DISGUISED OR HIDDEN MESSAGES

Disguised messages are less likely to be uncovered than those that are hidden.

EXCHANGE IDEAS

Exchange ideas about communication methods with other PWs. The oldtimers can teach you a number of ways to communicate. And you may be able to teach them new ways.

ORGANIZATIONAL CONCEPTS

There must be a balance between security and speed. If security is overemphasized, delivery and transmission delays result. These delays seriously affect the transmission of intelligence, resulting in delay or abortion of activities and operations.

In a large camp having many PWs, two communications networks should be set up: A routine, cautious, but slow network and another which emphasizes speed over caution, but not to the point of recklessness. Various communications methods and techniques must be used to confuse the enemy.

CONTROL

Control of communication nets, other than the simplest, should be decentralized to minimize the threat of paralysis to covert operations that might occur if the communications system is compromised.

The commanding officer, with the advice of his communications personnel, should set up general guidelines consisting of basic communication principles and security precautions. These principles should set forth the possible techniques that can be used by subordinate elements. Cell leaders should designate the specific techniques and means of communication to be used by their cell members, as well as by subordinate cell leaders, unless the commander has removed this option.

THE NETWORK

A "well-oiled" organization has communications channels and personnel. If possible, the commanding officer should have a communications sergeant or other assistant specifically to handle the flow of traffic. Messages relating to specific matters should be routed to previously designated personnel.

CONTINUITY

To prevent a complete breakdown of the system when one channel fails, parallel lines of communication must be set up. If the primary system is compromised or fails, the secondary unit is activated.

If the enemy successfully destroys all the intermediary parts of the communications system, emergency message drops and meeting places should be established.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES, AUDIOVISUAL RECORDINGS, READING MATERIAL, FILMS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTIVE

1300.7	Training and Education Measures Necessary to Support the Code of Conduct

ARMY REGULATIONS

350-1	Army Training
350-30	Code of Conduct Training
350-216	The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Hague Convention No. IV of 1907
350-225	Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Training

ARMY FIELD MANUALS

19-40	Enemy Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees and Detained Persons
20-150	National Search and Rescue Manual
21-76	Survival, Evasion, and Escape
27-10	The Law of Land Warfare
31-20	(C) Special Forces Operations (U)

DA PAMPHLETS

27-1	Treaties Governing Land Warfare
27-200	The Law of Land Warfare- A Self-Instructional Text

TRAINING CIRCULARS

27-10-2	Prisoners of War

LESSON PLANS

5/69-9082-6 (Nov 74)	Prisoner Exploitation US Army Aviation Center Fort Rucker, Alabama 36362
5/69-9084-24 (Dec 75) 60-9059-22.5 64-9059-22.5 66-9059-22.5	Practical Application of SERE Techniques (FOUO) US Army Aviation Center Fort Rucker, Alabama 36362

INSTRUCTOR SET

1210-NG (SY 76)	Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (For Instructors Only) US Army Infantry School ATTN: AWTS Fort Benning, Georgia 31905

COURSE OUTLINE

D-00-0025 D-000-0014 (Jul 73)	Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (FOUO) Fleet Aviation Specialized Operational Training Group Atlantic Fleet Naval Air Station Brunswick, Maine 04011

AUDIOVISUAL RECORDINGS

Flynn, John P. "Hanoi Experiences of Major General John P. Flynn, USAF." (General Flynn was the senior American PW in Hanoi, North Vietnam.) Audiovisual cassette tapes 1, 2, and 3. A presentation to the US Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: US Army Command and General Staff College Audiovisual Support Center. 108 minutes, 19 September 1974.

Flynn, John P. "Major General John P. Flynn, USAF." Post theater presentation to the wives. Audiovisual cassette tapes 1 and 2. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: US Army Command and General Staff College Audiovisual Support Center. 72 minutes, 16 May 1974.

"P.O.W. Panel." (LTC Wells, USAF Retired, and LCDR Davis, USN, were US pilots held in Hanoi as PWs.) Special Elective R235. Parts 1 and 2. Video cassette discussion. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: US Army Command and General Staff College Audiovisual Support Center. Approximately 120 minutes, April 12, 1974.

"Pueblo." An ABC Theater presentation for television of the capture and imprisonment of the USS Pueblo crew, with specific references to the Code of Conduct. Parts 1 and 2. Audiovisual cassettes. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: US Army Command and General Staff College Audiovisual Support Center. Approximately 120 minutes, April 1973.

Rowe, James N., Major, USA. "P.O.W. In Southeast Asia." Presentation and question period. Audio tape recording. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: US Army Command and General Staff College Library. 70 minutes, 23 February 1971.

Rowe, James N., Major, USA. "Interview With Major Rowe." Major Rowe was a prisoner of the Vietcong for 5 years. This tape is designed somewhat like a debriefing, with Major Rowe answering somewhat the same questions you would probably ask about those 5 years. The interview clearly points out indoctrination was a major objective of the Communists. Major Rowe also emphasizes techniques of interrupting the interrogation process. Communist use of propaganda, security procedures, and the Code of Conduct are also discussed. TV tape file number P-240. US Army Aviation Center, Fort Rucker, Alabama. 47 minutes.

READING MATERIAL

BOOKS--COMMUNIST EXPLOITATION, INDOCTRINATION, AND INTERROGATION

Russian Purge and the Extraction of Confessions	Beck, F., and W. Goodin
March to Calumny	Biderman, Albert D.
The Manipulation of Human Behavior	Biderman, Albert D.
In the Presence of Mine Enemies	Clifford, John W. (S. J.)
I Joined the Russians	Von Einsiedel, H.
Brainwashing: The Story of the Men Who Defied It	Hunter, Edward
In Every War But One	Kinkead, Eugene
Darkness at Noon	Koestler, Arthur
Face of a Victim	Lermolo, Elizabeth
The Rape of the Mind	Meerloo, Abraham M.
Battle for the Mind	Sargent, William W.
Coercive Persuasion	Schien, Edgar H.
No Secret Is Safe Behind the Bamboo Curtain	Tennien, Mark
I Was Stalin's Prisoner	Vogler, Robert A.
The Little Toy Dog (The RB-47 Incident, 1960)	White, William L.
Communist Persuasion	Winance, Eleutherius
The Umbrella Garden	Yen, Maria

Attica: The Official Report of the N.Y. State Special Commission	
KGB: The Secret Work of Soviet Secret Agents	Barron, John
Beyond Courage	Blair, C., Jr.
Seven Years Solitary	Bone, E.
Baa Baa Black Sheep	Boyington, "Pappy"
The Last Voyage of USS Pueblo	Brand, Ed
Reach for the Sky	Brickhill, Paul
The Endless Hours	Brown, Wallace
My Story	Bucher, Lloyd M.
Solitary Confinement	Burney, C.
Free As a Running Fox	Calnan, T. D.
Papillon	Charriere, Henri
Banco	Charriere, Henri
Seven Years in Hanoi	Chesley, Larry
Prisoner of Mao	Chelminski, Rudolph
Human Behavior in the Concentration Camp	Cohen, Elie A.
Enormous Room	Cummings, E. E.
A Hero's Welcome	Daly, James
Return With Honor	Day, Bud
They Wouldn't Let Us Die	David, Jonathan
General Dean's Story	Dean, William F.
Prison Writings	Debray, Regis
Walkout With Stilwell in Burma	Dorn, Frank
Code of Honor	Dramesi, John A.
No Hope But God	Fly, Claude
With God in a POW Camp	Gaither, Ralph
The Tupamaro Guerrillas	Gilio, Maria H.
Characteristics of Total Institutions	Goffman, Erving
The Rebel Culture	Gold, Robert, editor

Prisoner	Gostas, Theodore
Diary of Che' Guevara	Guevara, Che'
The Price of Freedom: An American POW's Story	Hatcher, David B.
Captivity	Harbert, Mary Ann
From the Shadow of Death	Heslop, J. M.
Mein Kampf	Hitler, Adolph
P.O.W. (1976): A Definitive History of the American PW Experience in Vietnam 1964-1973	Hubbell, John G.
I Survived	Lias, Godfrey
Eleven Years in Soviet Prison Camps	Lipper, Elinor
Before Honor	McDaniel, Eugene "Red"
Prisoner of War: Six Years in Hanoi	McGrath, John M.
Secret Agents, Spies and Saboteurs	Piekalkiewicz, Janusz
I'm No Hero	Plumb, Charlie
Operation Overflight	Powers, Francis G.
The Passing of the Night	Risner, Robert
They Wouldn't Let Us Die: The PWs Tell Their Story	Rowan, Stephen A.
Five Years to Freedom	Rowe, James N.
The Rights of Prisoners	Rudovsky, David
In the Presence of Mine Enemies	Rutledge, Howie
Sakharov Speaks	Sakharov
Bridge of No Return: The Ordeal of the USS Pueblo	Schumaker, Frederick
Mission Escape	Smith, Sidney
Gulag Archipelago 1	Solzhentisyn, A.
Gulag Archipelago 2	Solzhentisyn, A.
The Ride to Panmunjom	Thorin, Duane
The Little Toy Dog	White, William L.
The Wooden Horse	Williams, Eric
Will To Be Free: Great Escape Stories	Williams, Eric
Reported To Be Alive	Wolfkill, Grant
Zapata and the Mexican Revolution	Womack, John, Jr.

MAGAZINE ARTICLE

Frishman, Robert F. (LT, USNR) As told to Louis R. Stocktill. "I Was a Prisoner in Hanoi." Reader's Digest (December 1969):11-115.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PAMPHLETS

US Department of Defense. Armed Forces Information and Education, Code of the U.S. Fighting Man. (Also known as DOD Gen-11, DA Pam 360-512, NAVPERS 92483A, AFP 34-10-10. Supersedes DOD Pam 1-10, DA Pam 355-106, NAVPERS 92483, AFP 34-10-10, NAVMC 1154, dated September 23, 1957.) Washington: The Secretary of Defense, December 23, 1964.

US Department of Defense. PW: Your Rights and Obligations Under the Geneva Convention. DOD Gen-35, September 1, 1969, Washington: U.S. GPO, 1969.

US Department of the Army. Barbed Wire Command. Troop Topics, Department of the Army Pamphlet 360-229. Washington: U.S. GPO, 1967.

US Department of the Army. Communist Interrogation, Indoctrination, and Exploitation of Prisoners of War. Department of the Army Pamphlet 30-101. Washington: DA, May 15, 1956.

US Department of the Army. Defense Against Enemy Propaganda. Department of the Army Pamphlet 355-18. Washington: U.S. GPO, 1963. (Rescinded by DA Circular 310-40, November 21, 1972).

US Department of the Army. Handbook for Next of Kin of Army Prisoners of War/Missing Personnel. Department of the Army Pamphlet 608-34. Washington: TAGO, January 21, 1972.

CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS

"American Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia, 1971." Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments. GPO, 1971. Number 59-590 0.

"American Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia, 1971." Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments (Part 2). GPO, 1972. Number 65-310.

"Inquiry into the U.S.S. Pueblo and EC-121 Plane Incidents." Hearings before a special subcommittee on the USS Pueblo. GPO, 1969. Number 37-066.

US Congress. Senate Committee on Armed Services. "Imprisonment and Escape of LT (J.G.) Dengler, USNR. Hearings before the Senate Committee on Armed Services," 89th Cong., 2d Session, 1966.

FILMS

(Unless otherwise indicated, films are those issued by Department of the Army.)

AFIF 138. "Name, Rank, and Service Number." Two actual incidents. An army attache shot down in Laos in 1961 and an Air Force captain charged with bacteriological warfare by North Korean captors. B&W. 21 minutes. August 1965.

AFIF 166. "PW- Your Rights and Responsibilities Under the Geneva Convention." Opens with history of treatment of PWs from early times through Korean conflict. Depicts the Geneva Conventions in 1929 and 1949 which established prisoner rights and obligations. Also cites flagrant violations of Geneva principles by Germany and Japan in WW II and North Korean conflict. Presents viewer with test questions based on film sequences and gives answers for scoring. B&W. 39 minutes. 1967.

MF 15-5458. "The Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 1949." B&W. 2 reels. 1969.

FR 1503. "Captivity in Southeast Asia, 1964-73" (C). USAF. Color. 40 minutes. December 1973.

SFP 617. "Brainwashing"- Parts I and II. Methods used to force confessions from military and political prisoners as practiced by the Communists. USAF. B&W. 53 minutes. 1958.

SFP 1170. "Communist Political Indoctrination Techniques." Depicts Communist techniques of interrogation and indoctrination. USAF. B&W. 52 minutes. 1962.

TF 19-2749. "Geneva Conventions: Rights and Obligations of Prisoners of War." B&W. 28 minutes. February 1960.

TF 21-4154. "Here There Are Tigers- Escape and Evasion." Main impact is found by observing the reactions of a pilot to varying conditions. Color. 54 minutes. 1970. (COMMENT: The purpose of showing this film might be to have the student place himself in the position of a captured pilot under varying conditions of stress and assess his ability to reason under pressure; his reaction to interrogation.)

TF 21-4228. "The Geneva Conventions and the Soldier." Color. 28 minutes. January 1971.

TF 21-4550. "The Geneva Conventions and the Chaplain: Not a Fighting Man." Color. 28 minutes. November 1973.

TF 21-4719. "The Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 1949, and the Medic." Color. 24 minutes. 1975.

TF 27-3616. "Geneva Conventions and Insurgency." Provisions and applicability of Article 3 of Geneva Conventions of 1949 as related to treatment of military and civilian victims of present day insurgencies. B&W. 15 minutes. October 1965.

APPENDIX B

PRISONER-OF-WAR TRAINING PROGRAMS

(See DOD Directive 1300.7 with Inclosures 1 and 2)

Communist captors subject various categories of prisoners of war to different living conditions and treatment. The conditions and treatment depend primarily upon the possible military and political exploitative use that can be made of the individual prisoner—the political, primarily in terms of propaganda, either as a propagandist or as the object of propaganda.

This basically breaks down into specific items that Communist captors consider in determining treatment accorded prisoners of war:

Branch of service and speciality, e.g., Army - - helicopter pilot; Navy - - fixed wing, combat pilot, etc.

Rank and job.

Racial, ethnic, and national background.

Economic and social status.

Family background.

Others.

Generally, the captor expends more intensive treatment on those prisoners having the greatest potential value to him. Treatment may vary from sumptuous luxury to the vilest, bestial physical and psychological torture - - again, depending, to a great extent, on the potential value of the prisoner to the captor.

In view of the gradations of treatment, it is recommended that three levels of prisoner-of-war resistance training programs be set up to meet the needs of the various categories of service personnel (see DOD Directive 1300.7):

LEVEL A. Training is desired for all service personnel immediately upon entering the military service. The trainee will be taught the basic information he must know to survive in a PW environment and will be told what is expected of each captive service member.

LEVEL B. This is the minimum level for service members whose military jobs, specialties, or assignments entail moderate risk of capture. Members of ground combat units and crews of naval vessels, for example, fall in this category. Training will start as soon as they assume duties which make them eligible. Training will give them additional knowledge, above and beyond Level A.

LEVEL C. This is the minimum level of understanding for service members whose military jobs, specialties, or assignments entail significant or high risk of capture and/or whose position, rank, or seniority may make them vulnerable to greater-than-average exploitation efforts by a captor. Aircrews of all Military Services; members of special mission forces, such as Navy sea-air-land teams (SEAL), Special Forces (SF), Rangers, Marine Force reconnaissance units, Air Force pararescue teams; and military attaches fall in this category. Training will start as soon as personnel assume such duties and responsibilities that make

them eligible. Training will give the trainee at least the level of knowledge required at Level B, and such additional knowledge as may be appropriate and necessary.

The intent in providing subject matter guidance for use in ascending levels of knowledge is to increase each person's level of knowledge according to his need. It is not intended to provide a checklist of topics or number of hours of instruction required. Training Levels B and C, for example, should include more detailed information concerning coping skills and more complex problem solving concerning leadership and command topics that were first introduced in Level A instruction. ALL INSTRUCTION MUST BE PERTINENT TO THE NEEDS OF THE TRAINEES.

SPECIFICS CONCERNING A RECOMMENDED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

FIRST: Full information about what a soldier is going to face as a prisoner of war is important. But no amount of classroom instruction, seminars, group discussions, conferences, or audiovisual presentations can replace actual experience. And the closest approximation to actual experience we can manage is the controlled PW exercise—a resistance training laboratory. (A resistance training laboratory is a compound or other restricted area where realistic, stressful, practical, "hands on" resistance training is given under close supervision. See appendix D.) This training should be augmented by:

Field training in a combat environment.

Filmed and staged discussions.

Demonstrations and skits.

*Audiovisual-assisted lectures and conferences.

*Small group discussions and/or seminars.

Reading.

Group practices.

Other dynamic communications.

*These will be more effective if chaired or participated in by former PWs, psychiatrists, psychologists, and other qualified personnel.

Such training will impress upon the trainee the real problems of being a PW - - what it is like to live year after year in captivity; getting no mail from home; being isolated from people for months on end; existing in filth; being too hot or too cold; being subjected, many times and for extended periods, to such excruciating torture that you wish you could die, but they won't let you; feeling the weight of depression as day after day, week after week, month after month, and perhaps, year after year goes by with conditions always uncertain, but never becoming better, perhaps worsening. Obviously, some of the best instructors, permanent or visiting, are former PWs.

Even putting a service member through a 3-day or even a 2-week controlled practical field training PW experience cannot give him a complete understanding of the actual experience or its effects, but it can give him some realization of that experience. It can help him to know himself better, to measure his reactions to a given situation, and thus better realize his potential as a military person and leader.

In a captivity situation, each PW must assess his strengths and weakness in order to use those strengths and guard those weaknesses against enemy exploitation. He may have an academic understanding of the problems he faces, the techniques of manipulation, the hardships involved, but unless he is able to realistically match his own survival characteristics against these forces, he is likely to lose the battle.

SECOND: A second part of this training program consists of having groups of soldiers (members of the same units) discuss in depth with each other their reactions to the stresses brought out in the program. Within group settings, these trainees should think through the strategies, stratagems, tactics, techniques, and procedures that worked and might work under the various stresses imposed by the enemy.

This type of discussion would add group strength to the unit. It would, by letting each man see that while individually they may be weak, as a unified group they are strong, fostering the concept of "unity above self."

Such groups must work with trained people. These people would help the group confront the real issues that may arise for the prisoner. How does he feel if someone fails? If someone breaks? If someone confesses? If someone informs on a buddy? Do you hold it against him? Forgive him? How do you decide what to do? What standards do you use?

Only a full airing of the basic issues and problems facing a person in a potential PW situation can give a man an idea of how others will react, how he will react, the kind of group he is in. This is the knowledge needed to build resistance.

THIRD: Training must emphasize the concept of loyalty; training together; unit loyalty; rotational and functional activities as teams and units; and leadership, with emphasis on functional, commonsense leadership of the unit.

The leadership training should point out the fact that every soldier potentially carries a general's stars, letting each man take over command under tactical stress situations, regardless of rank.

FOURTH: A trainee should learn what is meant by the original shock of capture; how much he is dependent on the ordinary creature comforts; how a skilled interrogator can trick him into giving information; and the value of relentlessly identifying his captors as the enemy.

The training must have the trainee participate in the roles of being interrogated, indoctrinated, propagandized, and intimidated, in order that he may test his facility in using resistance techniques and discover and correct his errors and inadequacies.

In order to give the trainee the assurance that he can perform properly under realistic conditions, the controlled realism of a PW resistance field exercise is required. This realism must be sufficient enough to give the trainee SOME of the actual experiences he might expect as a PW, but it must also be safe for the trainee. It must also offer him the opportunities to meet the challenges of the situation successfully. A PW camp experience is the key to total understanding of the PW experience and PW resistance. The impact is dramatic and long lasting. Reading materials, films, seminars, etc., can best be used as supplementary material to what is learned in the training environment.

A TYPE BASIC RESISTANCE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR A RESISTANCE TRAINING LABORATORY

A possible basic resistance training program/course would contain the following elements:

Resistance training laboratory and experience.

Field training, including escape and evasion, in a combat-theater-like locale and under the stresses of a combat evasion and escape situation.

Filmed and staged discussions.

Audiovisual-assisted lectures and reading.

Small group discussions or seminars.

General, "all in attendance" debriefing.

"One-on-one" discussion/debriefing between instructor sponsor and students sponsored by each instructor.

One possible training plan involves three phases:

■ AN INITIAL DETENTION PHASE, during which trainees will be subjected to certain deprivations and subtle privileges and to mild interrogation and indoctrination. The purpose of this is to provide sufficient stress and demonstration of unpreparedness, to increase motivation for subsequent learning and to provide an analysis of training needs.

■ AN INTERMEDIATE LEARNING/TRAINING PHASE to fulfill the training needs (lectures, demonstrations, skits, films, group practice, etc.) relative to resistance to interrogation, indoctrination, and other enemy pressures on the PW. The learning in this phase will be accomplished without any extraneous stress, but will be clearly identified as a preparation for successful performance in the final phase, which is stressful.

■ A FINAL LEARNING AND EVALUATION PHASE at the end of an evasion and escape exercise. This consists primarily of an experience in resisting interrogation, attempts at indoctrination, propagandizing, and intimidation, under realistically simulated conditions, for which the trainee has been prepared in the preceding phase.

APPENDIX C

EXTRACT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) DIRECTIVE NUMBER 1300.7, DATED MAY 23, 1980

Subject: Training and Education Measures Necessary to Support the Code of Conduct

References:

(a) DOD Directive 1300.7, subject as above, July 8, 1964 (hereby canceled)

(b) Executive Order 10631, "Code of Conduct for Members of the Armed Forces of the United States," August 17, 1955, as amended

(c) Report of the 1976 Defense Review Committee for the Code of Conduct

(d) DOD Directive 5000.19, "Policies for the Management and Control of Information Requirements," March 12, 1976

(e) Executive Order 12017, November 3, 1977

(f) Geneva Conventions of 1949

(g) Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)

A. REISSUANCE AND PURPOSE

This Directive reissues reference (a) to:

1. Establish policies and procedures and provide guidance for the development and execution of training in furtherance of the aims and objectives of the Code of Conduct promulgated by reference (b) for members of the Armed Forces; and

2. Provide training for members of the Armed Forces in support of the Code of Conduct.

B. APPLICABILITY

The provisions of this Directive apply to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and the Military Departments. The term Military Service refers to the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and, by agreement with the Department of Transportation, the Coast Guard.

C. DEFINITIONS

FIGHTING MAN. Is used in the generic sense and refers to all members of the Armed Forces.

D. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this Directive are to ensure that:

1. The Military Departments maintain energetic, uniform, and continuing training programs in support of the Code of Conduct, including instruction in methods of evasion, escape, and resistance under varying degrees of hostile exploitation.

2. The meaning and interpretation of the Code of Conduct are uniform at all levels of Armed Forces' training, and that such training develops in each participant the levels of learning indicated in inclosure 2.

3. There is consistency in all DOD Code of Conduct training programs, materials, and instructional information.

4. Code of Conduct-related instructional material develops in all members of the Armed Forces a uniform, positive attitude that they must and can resist captor efforts to exploit them to the disadvantage of themselves, their fellow prisoners, and their country. The theme of all instruction shall encourage this positive attitude.

5. Training programs impress upon all trainees that the inherent responsibilities of rank and leadership, military bearing, order and discipline, teamwork, devotion to fellow members, and the duty to resist the enemy are not lessened by capture.

E. POLICIES

1. DOD personnel who plan, schedule, commit, or control the use of the Armed Forces shall fully understand the Code of Conduct and ensure that personnel have the training and education necessary to support the Code of Conduct. Reference (b) and this Directive are the basic policy documents for training and education.

2. Examples, statements, writings, and material of a defeatist nature shall not be used in training programs, except when directed towards positive learning outcomes.

3. Indoctrination in the Code of Conduct shall be initiated without delay upon the entry of members into the Armed Forces, and shall continue throughout their military careers.

4. While realistic, stressful training is appropriate and is authorized, it must be closely supervised to prevent abuse.

5. Code of Conduct-related training shall be focused on three levels of training which is given to:

   a. LEVEL A. All members of the Armed Forces

   b. LEVEL B. Personnel whose military role entails moderate risk of capture.

   c. LEVEL C. Personnel whose roles entail a relatively high risk of capture or make them vulnerable to greater-than-average exploitation by a captor.

6. Detailed training policy guidance for instruction in support of the Code of Conduct is prescribed in inclosure 1.

* * * * * * *

G. INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

Records will be maintained by the Military Services to indicate completion by individual personnel of Code of Conduct-related instruction. This recordkeeping requirement is exempt from formal approval and licensing, in accordance with DOD Directive 5000.19.

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INCLOSURE 1

GUIDANCE FOR INSTRUCTION IN SUPPORT OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT

A. INSTRUCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The Code of Conduct as promulgated by Executive Order 10631 (reference (b)) and as amended by Executive Order 12017 on 3 November 1977 outlines basic responsibilities and obligations of members of the Armed Forces of the United States. All members of the Armed Forces are expected to measure up to the standards embodied in the Code of Conduct. Although designed for prisoner of war situations, the spirit and intent of the Code is applicable to service members subjected to other hostile detention, and such members should conduct themselves, consistently, in a manner that will avoid discrediting themselves and their country.

2. The Code of Conduct, in six brief articles, addresses those situations and decision areas that, to some degree, will be encountered by all personnel. It includes basic information useful to prisoners of war and those subjected to other hostile detention, in their task of surviving honorably while resisting their captor's efforts to exploit them to the advantage of the enemies' cause and the disadvantage of their own. Such survival and resistance requires varying degrees of knowledge of the meanings of the six statements that make up the Code of Conduct.

3. The degree of knowledge required by members of the Armed Forces is dictated by the (a) military service members' susceptibility to capture, (b) amount of sensitive information possessed by the captive, and (c) captor's or detaining power's likely assessment of the captive's usefulness and value.

a. Consequently, the military jobs, specialties, assignments, levels of position, rank, and seniority of some individuals require detailed training in the principles, procedures, and techniques of evasion, captivity survival, and resistance to exploitation. For others, basic explanations of the problems, duties, and obligations of the captive will suffice.

b. The complex circumstances of detention which are not incident to an armed conflict by a foreign power will require special instructions.

c. The degrees of knowledge required by individual service members will change with changes in job assignment and levels of responsibility. New information may become available concerning potential enemies' PW management techniques. Supplementary training will be provided as required.

d. As a convenience to training managers, trainers, and those being trained, required levels of understanding are provided, based on knowledge needed. Designation of personnel to these levels will be determined by the military service concerned.

* * * * * * *

4. Training guidance for:

LEVEL A. Represents the minimum level of understanding for all members of the Armed Forces to be imparted during entry training of all personnel.

LEVEL B. Minimum level of understanding for service members whose military jobs, specialties, or assignments entail moderate risk of capture; for example, members of ground combat units and crews of naval vessels. Training will be conducted for such persons as soon as their assumption of duty makes them eligible.

LEVEL C. Minimum level of understanding for service members whose military jobs, specialties, or assignments entail significant or high risk of capture and whose position, rank, or seniority make them vulnerable to greater-than-average exploitation efforts by a captor. Examples: Aircrews of military services and special mission forces such as Navy special warfare combat swimmers, Army Special Forces and rangers, Marine Corps force reconnaissance units, Air Force pararescue teams, and military attaches. Training will be conducted for these members as soon as assumption of such duties or responsibilities makes them eligible.

The intent in providing subject matter guidance for use in ascending levels of understanding is to direct the military services to increase each member's depth of knowledge depending upon his or her needs, not to provide a checklist of topics or number of hours of instruction required. Training toward Levels B and C, for example, should include more detailed information concerning coping skills and more complex problem solving concerning leadership and command topics that were first introduced to the member during Level A training.

B. ARTICLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT AND IMPLEMENTING INSTRUCTIONS

(NOTE: The Articles of the Code of Conduct and Explanations, as published in DOD Directive 1300.7, are contained in chapter 1, pages 5 to 10 of this manual.)

TRAINING GUIDANCE

ARTICLE I

LEVELS A, B, C. Familiarity with the wording and basic meaning of Article I is necessary to understand that:

a. Past experiences of captured Americans reveal that honorable survival of captivity requires that a member possess a high degree of dedication and motivation. Maintaining these qualities requires knowledge of, and a strong belief in:

(1) The advantages of this country's democratic institutions and concepts;

(2) Love of and faith in this country and a conviction that the country's cause is just;

(3) Faith in, and loyalty to, fellow prisoners.

b. Possessing the dedication and motivation fostered by such beliefs and trust will enable prisoners to survive long, stressful periods of captivity and return to country and family honorably and with their self-esteem intact.

ARTICLE II

LEVELS A, B, C. Training should ensure that each individual is familiar with wording and basic meaning of Article II.

LEVELS B, C. Training should be oriented specifically toward additional depth of

knowledge on the following topics, first introduced at Level A. Specifically, members must - -

a. Understand that when they are cut off, shot down, or otherwise isolated in enemy-controlled territory, they must make every effort to avoid capture. The courses of action available include concealment until recovered by friendly rescue forces; evasive travel to a friendly or neutral territory; and evasive travel to other prebriefed areas.

b. Understand that capture does not constitute a dishonorable act if all reasonable means of avoiding it have been exhausted and the only alternative is certain death.

LEVEL C. Training should ensure that members understand and have confidence in the procedures and techniques of rescue by search and recovery forces and the procedures for properly utilizing specialized evasion destinations.

ARTICLE III

LEVELS A, B, C. Training should ensure that members are familiar with the wording and basic meaning of Article III.

LEVELS B and C. Training should be oriented toward additional depth of knowledge of the following topics, first introduced at Level A. Specifically, members must - -

a. Understand that captivity is a situation involving continuous control by a captor who may attempt to use the PW as a source of military information, for political purposes, and as a potential subject for political indoctrination.

b. Be familiar with the rights and obligations of both the prisoners of war and the captor under the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and be aware of the increased significance of resistance should the captor refuse to abide by the provisions of the Geneva Conventions. Be aware that the resistance required by the Code of Conduct is directed at captor exploitation efforts, because such efforts violate the Geneva Conventions. Understand that resistance beyond that identified above subjects the USPW to possible punishment by the captor—punishment that the captor reserves for serious offenses against order and discipline or criminal offenses against the detaining power.

c. Be familiar with, and prepared for, the implications of the Communist Bloc Reservation to Article 85 of the Geneva Conventions. Article 85 offers protection to a PW legally convicted of a crime committed prior to capture. Understand that Communist captors often threaten to use their reservation to Article 85 as a basis for adjudging all members of opposing armed forces as "war criminals." As a result, PWs may find themselves accused of being "war criminals" simply because they waged war against their Communist captors prior to their capture. The US Government does not recognize the validity of this argument.

d. Concerning escape, understand that a successful escape by USPWs (a) causes the enemy to divert forces that might otherwise be fighting, (b) returns the escapee to country and family, (c) furnishes the US forces valuable information on captivity, and (d) serves as an example to all members of the Armed Forces.

(1) Understand the advantages of early escape, in that members of the ground forces are usually relatively near friendly forces. For all captured individuals, an early escape attempt takes advantage of the facts that the initial captors are usually not trained guards, that the security system is relatively lax, and that the prisoner is not yet in a debilitated physical condition.

(2) Be familiar with the complications of escape after arrival at an established prisoner-of-war camp; such as secure facility and experienced guard system, usually located far from friendly forces, debilitated physical condition of prisoners, psychological factors which reduce escape motivation ("barbed wire syndrome"), and the often differing ethnic characteristics of escapee and enemy population.

(3) Understand the importance of being alert for escape opportunities, especially for PWs immediately after capture or when confined alone.

(4) Understand the command supervisory role of the senior military person and the PW organization in escapes from established prisoner-of-war camps. Understand the responsibilities of escapees to their fellow prisoners.

e. Understand that acceptance of parole means a PW has agreed not to engage in a specified act, such as to escape or to bear arms, in exchange for a stated privilege, and that US policy forbids a PW to accept such parole.

f. Understand the effects on prisoner organization and morale, as well as the possible legal consequences, of accepting a favor from the enemy that results in gaining benefits or privileges not available to all prisoners. Such benefits and privileges include acceptance of release prior to the release of sick or wounded prisoners or those who have been in captivity longer. Special favors include improved food, recreation, and living conditions not available to other PWs.

LEVEL C. Training should be oriented toward additional details concerning the above, as well as understanding the necessity for, and the mechanics of covert organizations in captivity. These organizations serve the captive's ends, such as effecting escape.

ARTICLE IV

LEVELS A, B, C. Training should ensure that members are familiar with the wording and basic meaning of Article IV and understand that - -

a. Leadership and obedience to those in command are essential to the discipline required to effect successful organization against captor exploitation. In captivity situations involving two or more prisoners, the senior ranking prisoner shall assume command; all others will obey the orders and abide by the decisions of the senior military person regardless of differences in service affiliations. Failure to do so will result in the weakening of organization, a lowering of resistance, and, after repatriation, may result in legal proceedings under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

b. Faith, trust, and individual group loyalties have great value in establishing and maintaining an effective prisoner of war organization.

c. A volunteer informer or collaborator is a traitor to fellow prisoners and country and, after repatriation, is subject to punishment under the UCMJ for such actions.

LEVELS B AND C. Training should be specifically oriented toward additional depth of knowledge on the following topics, first introduced at Level A. Specifically, members must - -

a. Be familiar with the principles of hygiene, sanitation, health maintenance, first aid, physical conditioning, and food utilization, including recognition and emergency self-treatment of typical PW camp illnesses by emergency use of primitive materials and available substances (for example, toothpaste, salt, and charcoal). Such knowledge exerts an important influence on prisoner ability to resist and assists an effective PW organization.

b. Understand the importance of and the basic procedures for establishing secure communications between separated individuals and groups of prisoners attempting to establish and maintain an effective organization.

c. Be familiar with the major ethnic, racial, and national characteristics of the enemy that can effect prisoner-captor relationships to the detriment of individual prisoners and prisoner organization.

d. Further understand that - -

(1) An informer or collaborator should be insulated from sensitive information concerning PW organization, but that continuing efforts should be made by members of the PW organization to encourage and persuade the collaborator to cease such activities;

(2) Welcoming a repentent collaborator "back to the fold" is generally a more effective PW organization resistance technique than continued isolation, which may only encourage the collaborator to continue such treasonous conduct; and

(3) There is a significant difference between the collaborator who must be persuaded to return and the resistant who, having been physically or mentally tortured into complying with a captor's improper demand (such as information or propaganda statement), should be helped to gather strength and be returned to resistance.

e. Understand that, in situations where military and civilian personnel are imprisoned together, the senior military prisoner should make every effort to persuade civilian prisoners that the military member's assuming overall command leadership of the entire prisoner group, based upon experience and specific training, is advantageous to the entire prisoner community.

LEVEL C. Understand the need for and the mechanics of establishing an effective covert organization in situations where the captor attempts to prevent or frustrate a properly constituted organization.

ARTICLE V

LEVELS A, B, C. Training should ensure that members are familiar with the wording and basic meaning of Article V.

LEVELS B AND C. In addition to the fundamentals introduced at Level A, additional understanding should be acquired at Levels B and C. Specifically, members must - -

a. Be familiar with the various aspects of the interrogation process, its phases, the procedures, methods and techniques of interrogation; and the interrogator's goals, strengths, and weaknesses.

b. Understand that a prisoner of war is required by the Geneva Conventions and the Code of Conduct to disclose name, rank, service number, and date of birth, when questioned. Understand that answering further questions must be avoided. A prisoner is encouraged to limit further disclosure by use of such resistance techniques as claiming inability to furnish additional information because of previous orders, poor memory, ignorance of answer or lack of comprehension. The prisoner may never willingly give the captor additional information, but must resist doing so even if it involves withstanding mental and physical duress.

c. Understand that, short of death, it is unlikely that a USPW can prevent a skilled enemy interrogator, using all available psychological and physical methods of coercion, from obtaining some degree of compliance by the PW with captor demands. However, understand that if taken past the point of maximum endurance by the captor, the PW must recover as quickly as possible and resist each successive captor exploitation effort to the utmost. Understand that a forced answer on one point does not authorize continued compliance. Even the same answer must be resisted again at the next interrogation session.

d. Understand that a prisoner is authorized by the Code of Conduct to communicate with the captor on individual health or welfare matters and, when appropriate, on routine matters of camp administration. Conversations on these matters are not considered to be giving additional information. (See Article V and Explanation in chapter 1 of this manual.)

e. Understand that the PW may furnish limited information concerning family status and address in filling out a Geneva Conventions card. Be aware that a prisoner may write personal correspondence. Be aware that the captor will have full access to both the information on the capture card and the contents of personal correspondence.

f. Be familiar with the captor's reasons for and methods of attempting to involve prisoners in both internal and external propaganda activities. Understand that a prisoner must utilize every means available to avoid participation in such activities and must not make oral or written statements disloyal to country and allies or detrimental to fellow prisoners of war.

g. Be familiar with the captor's reasons for and methods of attempting to indoctrinate prisoners politically. Be familiar with the methods of resisting such indoctrination.

LEVEL C. Training should provide additional details, and members should specifically - -

a. Understand that, even when coerced beyond name, rank, service number, date of birth, and claims of inabilities, it is possible to thwart an interrogator's efforts to obtain useful information by the use of certain additional ruses and stratagems.

b. Understand and develop confidence in the ability to use properly the ruses and stratagems designed to thwart interrogation.

ARTICLE VI

LEVELS A, B, C. Training should ensure that members are familiar with the wording and basic meaning of Article VI, and - -

a. Understand the relationship between the Uniform Code of Military Justice and the Code of Conduct, and realize that failure to follow the guidance of the Code of Conduct may result in violation of the provisions of the UCMJ. Every member of the United States Armed Forces should understand that members can be held legally accountable for personal actions while detained.

b. Be knowledgeable of the national policy expressed by the President in promulgating the Code of Conduct:

> "No American prisoner of war will be forgotten by the United States. Every available means will be employed by our government to establish contact with, to support and to obtain the release of all our prisoners of war. Furthermore, the laws of the United States provide for the support and care of dependents of the Armed Forces, including those who become prisoners of war. I assure dependents of such prisoners that these laws will continue to provide for their welfare."

c. Understand that both the PW and dependents will be taken care of by the Armed Forces and that pay and allowances, eligibility and procedures for promotion, and benefits for dependents continue while the PW is detained.

d. Understand the importance of military service members ensuring that their personal affairs and family matters (pay, powers of attorney, will, car payments, children's schooling) are kept current through discussion, counseling, or filing of documents prior to being exposed to risk of capture.

e. Understand that failure to accomplish the above has resulted in an almost overwhelming sense of guilt on the part of the USPWs and has placed unnecessary hardship on family members.

C. SPECIAL ALLOWANCES FOR MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND CHAPLAINS

The additional flexibility afforded medical personnel and chaplains, under the circumstances cited in the explanation to Article I, is further clarified as follows:

ARTICLE I

a. Medical personnel and chaplains are granted, by virtue of their special retained status under the Geneva Conventions, certain latitude under the Code of Conduct if the policies of the captors adhere to the Geneva Conventions' requirement permitting these personnel to perform their professional duties.

b. If the captors allow medical personnel and chaplains to perform their professional duties, these personnel may exercise a degree of flexibility concerning some of the specific provisions of the Code of Conduct to perform their professional duties.

c. This degree of flexibility can only be employed if it is in the best interests of the medical and spiritual needs of their fellow military service members and their country. Like all members of the Armed Forces, medical personnel and chaplains are accountable for all of their actions.

ARTICLE II

No additional flexibility.

ARTICLE III

Under the Geneva Conventions, medical personnel and chaplains who fall into the hands of the enemy are entitled to be considered "retained personnel" AND ARE NOT TO BE CONSIDERED PRISONERS OF WAR. The enemy is required by the Conventions to allow such persons to continue to perform their medical and religious duties, preferably for PWs of their own country. When the services of these "retained personnel" are no longer needed for these duties, the enemy is obligated to return them to their own forces.

a. The medical personnel and chaplains of the US Armed Forces who fall into the hands of the enemy must assert their right as "retained personnel" to perform their medical and religious duties for the benefit of the PWs and must take every opportunity to do so.

b. If the captor permits medical personnel and chaplains to perform their professional functions for the welfare of the PW community, special latitude is authorized these personnel under the Code of Conduct as it applies to escape.

c. Medical personnel and chaplains do not, as individuals, have a duty to escape or to actively aid others in escaping as long as they are treated as "retained personnel" by the enemy. However, US experience since 1949, when the Geneva Conventions were written, reflects no compliance by captors of US personnel with these provisions of the Conventions. US medical and chaplain personnel must be prepared to be subjected to the same treatment as other USPWs.

d. In the event the captor does not permit medical personnel and chaplains to perform their professional functions, they are considered identical to all other PWs with respect to their responsibilities under the Code of Conduct. Under no circumstances will the latitude granted medical personnel and chaplains be interpreted to authorize any actions or conduct detrimental to the PWs or the interest of the United States.

ARTICLE IV

Medical personnel are generally prohibited from assuming command over nonmedical personnel, and chaplains are generally prohibited from assuming command over military personnel of any branch. Military service regulations which restrict eligibility of these personnel for command will be explained to personnel of all services at an appropriate level of understanding to preclude later confusion in a PW camp.

ARTICLE V

This article and its explanation also apply to medical personnel and chaplains (retained personnel). They are required to communicate with a captor in connection with their professional responsibilities, subject to the restraints discussed in Articles I and VI.

ARTICLE VI

No additional flexibility.

APPENDIX D

ELEMENTS OF A BASIC PRISONER-OF-WAR RESISTANCE TRAINING COURSE

(TO BE PUBLISHED)

APPENDIX E

EXTRACT OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE GPW

NOTE: The complete Article is quoted, unless otherwise stated. For complete text, refer to DA Pam 27-1, December 1956, Treaties Governing Land Warfare.

LEGAL STATUS

ARTICLE 7. Prisoners of war may under no circumstances renounce in part or in entirety the rights secured to them by the present Convention, and by the special agreements referred to in the foregoing Article, if such there be.

ARTICLE 13. Prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated. Any unlawful act or omission by the Detaining Power causing death or seriously endangering the health of a prisoner in its custody is prohibited, and will be regarded as a serious breach of the present Convention. In particular, no prisoner may be subjected to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are not justified by the medical, dental, or hospital treatment of the prisoner concerned and carried out in his interest.

Likewise, prisoners of war must at all times be protected, particularly against acts of violence or intimidation and against insults and public curiosity.

Measures of reprisal against prisoners of war are prohibited.

INTERROGATION

ARTICLE 17. Every prisoner of war, when questioned on the subject, is bound to give only his surname, first name and rank, date of birth, and army, regimental, personal or serial number or, failing this, equivalent information.

If he willfully infringes this rule, he may render himself liable to a restriction of privileges accorded to his rank or status.

Each Party to a conflict is required to furnish the persons under its jurisdition who are liable to become prisoners of war with an identity card showing the owner's surname, first names, rank, army, regimental, personal or serial number or equivalent information, and date of birth. The identity card may, furthermore, bear the signature or the fingerprints or both, of the owner, and may bear as well, any other information the party to the conflict may wish to add concerning persons belonging to its armed forces. As far as possible the card shall measure 6.5 x 10 cm. and shall be issued in duplicate. The identity card shall be shown by the prisoner of war upon demand, but may in no case be taken from him.

No physical or mental torture, nor any other form of coercion, may be inflicted on prisoners of war to secure from them information of any kind whatever. Prisoners of war who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind.

Prisoners of war who, owing to their physical or mental condition, are unable to state their identity, shall be handed over to the medical service. The identity of such prisoners shall be established by all possible means, subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

The questioning of prisoners of war shall be carried out in a language which they understand.

ARTICLE 25 (Extract). Prisoners of war shall be quartered under conditions as favorable as those for the forces of the Detaining Power who are billeted in the same area. The said conditions shall make allowance for the habits and customs of the prisoners and shall in no case be prejudicial to their health.

The foregoing provisions shall apply in particular to the dormitories of prisoners of war as regards both total surface and minimum cubic space, and the general installations, bedding, and blankets.

The premises provided for the use of prisoners of war individually or collectively, shall be entirely protected from dampness and adequately heated and lighted, in particular between dusk and lights out. All precautions must be taken against danger of fire.

FOOD

ARTICLE 26. The basic daily food rations shall be sufficient in quantity, quality, and variety to keep prisoners of war in good health and to prevent loss of weight or the development of nutritional deficiencies. Account shall also be taken of the habitual diet of the prisoners.

The Detaining Power shall supply prisoners of war who work with such additional rations as may be necessary for the labor on which they are employed.

Sufficient drinking water shall be supplied to prisoners of war. The use of tobacco shall be permitted.

Prisoners of war shall, so far as possible, be associated with the preparation of their meals; they may be employed for that purpose in the kitchens. Furthermore, they shall be given the means of preparing, themselves, the additional food in their possession.

Adequate premises shall be provided for messing.

Collective disciplinary measures affecting food are prohibited.

CLOTHING

ARTICLE 27 (Extract). Clothing, underwear, and footwear shall be supplied to prisoners of war in sufficient quantities by the Detaining Power, which shall make allowance for the climate of the region where prisoners are detained.

MEDICAL

ARTICLE 30 (Extract). Every camp shall have an adequate infirmary where prisoners of war may have the attention they require, as well as appropriate diet. Isolation wards shall, if necessary, be set aside for cases of contagious or mental disease.

Prisoners of war suffering from serious disease, or whose condition necessitates special treatment, a surgical operation or hospital care, must be admitted to any military or civilian medical unit where such treatment can be given, even if their repatriation is contemplated in the near future. Special facilities shall be afforded for the care to be given to the disabled, in particular to the blind, and for their rehabilitation, pending repatriation.

Prisoners of war shall have the attention, preferably of medical personnel of the Power on which they depend and, if possible, of their nationality.

Prisoners of war may not be prevented from presenting themselves to the medical authorities for examination.

RELIGION

ARTICLE 34. Prisoners of war shall enjoy complete latitude in the exercise of their religious duties, including attendance at the service of their faith, on condition that they comply with the disciplinary routine prescribed by the military authorities.

Adequate premises shall be provided where religious services may be held.

EDUCATION

ARTICLE 38. While respecting the individual preferences of every prisoner, the Detaining Power shall encourage the practice of intellectual, educational, and recreational pursuits, sports and games amongst prisoners, and shall take the measures necessary to ensure the exercise thereof by providing them with adequate premises and necessary equipment.

MILITARY COURTESY

ARTICLE 39. Every prisoner of war shall be put under the immediate authority of a responsible commissioned officer belonging to the regular armed forces of the Detaining Power. Such officer shall have in his possession a copy of the present Convention; he shall ensure that its provisions are known to the camp staff and the guard shall be responsible, under the direction of his government, for its application.

Prisoners of war, with the exception of officers, must salute and show to all officers of the Detaining Power the external marks of respect provided for by the regulations applying to their own forces.

Officer prisoners of war are bound to salute only officers of a higher rank of the Detaining Power; they must, however, salute the camp commander regardless of his rank.

ARTICLES POSTED

ARTICLE 41. In every camp the text of the present Convention and its Annexes and the contents of any special agreement provided for in Article 6 shall be posted, in the prisoners' own language, in places where all may read them. Copies shall be supplied, on request, to the prisoners who cannot have access to the copy which has been posted.

Regulations, orders, notices, and publications of every kind relating to the conduct of prisoners of war shall be issued to them in a language which they understand. Such regulations, orders, and publications shall be posted in the manner described above and copies shall be handed to the prisoners' representative. Every order and command addressed to prisoners of war individually must likewise be given in a language which they understand.

LABOR

ARTICLE 49. The Detaining Power may utilize the labor of prisoners of war who are physically fit, taking into account their age, sex, rank, and physical aptitude, and with a view particularly to maintaining them in a good state of physical and mental health.

Noncommissioned officers who are prisoners of war shall only be required to do supervisory work. Those not so required may ask for other suitable work which shall, so far as possible, be found for them.

If officers or persons of equivalent status ask for suitable work, it shall be found for them, so far as possible, but they may under no circumstances be compelled to work.

DANGEROUS WORK

Unless he be a volunteer, no prisoner of war may be employed on labor which is of an unhealthy or dangerous nature.

No prisoner of war shall be assigned to labor which would be looked upon as humiliating for a member of the Detaining Power's own forces.

The removal of mines or similar devices shall be considered as dangerous labor.

CAPTURE CARDS

ARTICLE 70. Immediately upon capture, or not more than one week after arrival at a camp, even if it is a transit camp, likewise in case of sickness or transfer to hospital or to another camp, every prisoner of war shall be enabled to write direct to his family, on the one hand, and to the Central Prisoners of War Agency provided for in Article 123, on the other hand, a card similar, if possible, to the model annexed to the present Convention, informing his relatives of his capture, address, and state of health. The said cards shall be forwarded as rapidly as possible and may not be delayed in any manner.

MAIL

ARTICLE 71 (Extract). Prisoners of war shall be allowed to send and receive letters and cards. If the Detaining Power deems it necessary to limit the number of letters and cards sent by each prisoner of war, the said number shall not be less than two letters and four cards monthly, exclusive of capture cards provided for in Article 70, and conforming as closely as possible to the models annexed to the present Convention. Further limitations may be imposed only if the Protecting Power is satisfied that it would be in the interests of the prisoners of war concerned to do so owing to difficulties of translation caused by the Detaining Power's inability to find sufficient qualified linguists to carry out the necessary censorship. If limitations must be placed on the correspondence addressed to prisoners of war, they may be ordered only by the Power on which the prisoner depends, possibly at the request of the Detaining Power. Such letters and cards must be conveyed by the most rapid method at the disposal of the Detaining Power; they may not be delayed or retained for disciplinary reasons.

PACKAGES

ARTICLE 72 (Extract). Prisoners of war shall be allowed to receive by post or by any other means individual parcels or collective shipments containing, in particular, foodstuffs, clothing, medical supplies, and articles of a religious, educational, or recreational

character which may meet their needs, including books, devotional articles, scientific equipment, examination papers, musical instruments, sports outfits, and materials allowing prisoners of war to pursue their studies or their cultural activities.

SENIOR RANKING OFFICER (SRO)

ARTICLE 79. In all places where there are prisoners of war, except in those where there are officers, the prisoners shall freely elect by secret ballot, every six months, and also in case of vacancies, prisoners' representatives entrusted with representing them before the military authorities, the Protecting Powers, the International Committee of the Red Cross and any other organization which may assist them. These prisoners' representatives shall be eligible for re-election. (NOTE: This conflicts with Article IV of the Code of Conduct which states that the senior soldier will take charge.)

In camps for officers and persons of equivalent status or in mixed camps, the senior officer among the prisoners of war shall be recognized as the camp prisoners' representative. In camps for officers, he shall be assisted by one or more advisors chosen by the officers; in mixed camps, his assistants shall be chosen from among the prisoners of war who are not officers and shall be elected by them.

Officer prisoners of war of the same nationality shall be stationed in labor camps for prisoners of war for the purpose of carrying out the camp administration duties for which the prisoners of war are responsible. These officers may be elected as prisoners' representatives under the first paragraph of this Article. In such a case, the assistants to the prisoners' representatives shall be chosen from among those prisoners of war who are not officers.

Every representative must be approved by the Detaining Power before he has the right to commence his duties. Where the Detaining Power refuses to approve a prisoner of war elected by his fellow prisoners of war, it must inform the Protecting Power of the reason for such refusal.

In all cases the prisoners' representative must have the same nationality, language, and customs as the prisoners of war whom he represents. Thus, prisoners of war distributed in different sections of a camp, according to their nationality, language, or customs, shall have for each section their own prisoners' representative, in accordance with the foregoing paragraphs.

LAWS OF DETAINING POWER

ARTICLE 82. A prisoner of war shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the armed forces of the Detaining Power; the Detaining Power shall be justified in taking judicial or disciplinary measures in respect of any offense committed by a prisoner of war against such laws, regulations, or orders. However, no proceedings or punishments contrary to the provisions of this Chapter shall be allowed.

If any law, regulation, or order of the Detaining Power shall declare acts committed by a prisoner of war to be punishable, whereas the same acts would not be punishable if committed by a member of the forces of the Detaining Power, such acts shall entail disciplinary punishment only.

BLANKET CLAUSE

ARTICLE 85. Prisoners of war prosecuted under the laws of the Detaining Power for acts committed prior to capture shall retain, EVEN IF CONVICTED, the benefits of the present Convention.

(NOTE: Certain nations have important reservations to this article. These countries insist any prisoner of war convicted of an ALLEGED war crime under the laws of the restraining power loses the protection afforded by the GPW.

This means ANY admission by a PW is subject to interpretation by a capturing power. If it suits their purpose, the country making the reservation can interpret the normal combat duties of a soldier as war crimes. Even if the charged PW is given a trial, the results and sentence are predetermined, as THE ONLY EVIDENCE CONSIDERED IS THE PRISONER'S ADMISSION.)

DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

(ARTICLES 89-90)

ARTICLE 89. The disciplinary punishments applicable to prisoners of war are the following:

(1) A fine which shall not exceed 50 percent of the advances of pay and working pay which the prisoner of war would otherwise receive under the provisions of Articles 60 and 62 during a period of not more than thirty days.

(2) Discontinuance of privileges granted over and above the treatment provided for by the present Convention.

(3) Fatigue duties not exceeding two hours daily.

(4) Confinement.

The punishment referred to under (3) shall not be applied to officers.

In no case shall disciplinary punishments be inhuman, brutal, or dangerous to the health of prisoners of war.

ARTICLE 90. The duration of any single (disciplinary) punishment shall in no case exceed thirty days. Any period of confinement awaiting the hearing of a disciplinary offense or the award of disciplinary punishment shall be deducted from an award pronounced against a prisoner of war.

The maximum of thirty days provided above may not be exceeded, even if the prisoner of war is answerable for several acts at the same time when he is awarded punishment, whether such acts are related or not.

The period between the pronouncing of an award of disciplinary punishment and its execution shall not exceed one month.

When a prisoner of war is awarded a further disciplinary punishment, a period of at least three days shall elapse between the execution of any two of the punishments, if the duration of one of these is ten days or more.

ESCAPE

ARTICLE 91. The escape of a prisoner of war shall be deemed to have succeeded when:

a. He has joined the armed forces of the Power on which he depends, or those of an ally of the said Power.

b. He has left the territory under the control of the Detaining Power on which he depends, or those of an ally of said Power.

c. He has joined a ship flying the flag of the Power on which he depends, or of an allied Power, in the territorial waters of the Detaining Power, the said ship not being under the control of the last named power.

Prisoners of war who have made good their escape in the sense of this Article and who are recaptured, shall not be liable to any punishment in respect of their previous escape.

ARTICLE 92. A prisoner of war who attempts to escape and is recaptured before having made good his escape in the sense of Article 91 shall be liable only to a disciplinary punishment in respect of this act, even if it is a repeated offense.

A prisoner of war who is recaptured shall be handed over without delay to the competent military authority.

Article 88, fourth paragraph, notwithstanding, prisoners of war punished as a result of an unsuccessful escape shall be subjected to special surveillance. Such surveillance shall not affect the state of their health, must be undergone in a prisoner of war camp, and must not entail the suppression of any of the safeguards granted them by the present Convention.

(NOTE: Offenses committed by PWs with the sole intention of facilitating their escape and which do not entail any violence against life or limb, such as offenses against public property, theft without intention of self-enrichment, the drawing up of false papers, or the wearing of civilian clothing shall occasion disciplinary punishment only.

The use of weapons against PWs, especially those attempting to escape, shall constitute an extreme measure and shall be preceded by warnings.

Killing during an escape can be punished by death.

If an escape is successful and the successful escapee is later recaptured, he may be subject to judicial action for those offenses entailing violence to life or limb or not otherwise within Article 93, GPW.

It should be noted that a soldier successfully effecting an escape is again a combatant (his legal status) and subject to the law of war. Killing of civilians, or other breaches of the Conventions, to effect his escape subject him to prosecution under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. (Articles 42, 91, 93 GPW.))

ARTICLE 93 (Extract). Escape or attempt to escape, even if it is a repeated offense shall not be deemed an aggravating circumstance if the prisoner of war is subjected to trial by judicial proceedings in respect of an offense committed during his escape or attempt to escape.

In conformity with the principle stated in Article 83, offenses committed by prisoners of war with the sole intention of facilitating their escape and which do not entail any violence

against life or limb, such as offenses against public property, theft without intention of self-enrichment, the drawing up or use of false papers, or the wearing of civilian clothing, shall occasion disciplinary punishment only.

Prisoners of war who aid or abet an escape or an attempt to escape shall be liable on this count to disciplinary punishment only.

REFERENCES: For the complete text of the GPW without discussion, see DA Pam 27-1, Treaties Governing Land Warfare, pages 67-118.

See FM 27-10, The Law of Land Warfare, pages 25-82, for discussion and text. Reference is made to other conventions and treaties in this text.

DA Pam 27-161-2, International Law, Vol. II, pages 69-101, covers prisoners of war by topic. The pamphlet, published in 1962, discusses US experiences from the Revolution to the Korean conflict. It explains, in lay language, the meaning of some of the most important articles of the GPW.

APPENDIX F

POLICY

COMMAND

CHAIN OF COMMAND. The chain of command is the most fundamental and important organizational technique used by the Army.

COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY. Command is a responsibility that must be assumed by the senior member present and able to function. This responsibility may not be declined.

COMMAND OF MEMBERS OF OTHER SERVICES. Members of any service can command members of other services.

ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND. Assumption of command will be announced by orders, in a manner appropriate to the PW situation and conditions.

DEATH, DISABILITY, OR ABSENCE OF COMMANDER. In the event of death, disability or temporary absence, the next senior commissioned officer, warrant officer, cadet, noncommissioned officer, specialist, or private present, and not ineligible by virtue of regulations or misconduct, will assume command until relieved by proper authority.

ABSENCE OR DISABILITY OF ALL OFFICERS. In the event of death, disability, or absence of all officers, the senior warrant officer, cadet, noncommissioned officer, specialist, or private will assume command. Restrictions pertaining to assumption of command follow below:

> EMERGENCY COMMAND. In an emergency, the senior commissioned officer, warrant officer, cadet, noncommissioned officer, specialist, or private, AT THE SCENE of the emergency will assume command of the military personnel present. Restrictions follow below:
>
> > INELIGIBILITY FOR COMMAND. Officers of the Army Medical Corps, Army Nurses Corps, and the Army Medical Specialist Corps may exercise command only within their respective branches, and over persons placed under their charge. Other officers of the Army Medical Department (AMEDD) may exercise command only within the AMEDD. As an exception to this general rule, officers of the Medical Service Corps (MSC) may command persons other than those of the AMEDD when directed by the senior commander of the PW compound. If the senior officer in the PW compound is an MSC officer, he may assume command, if it does not interfere with his medical functions.

CHAPLAINS. A chaplain has rank without command. Although a chaplain may not exercise command, he has authority to exercise functions of operational supervision and control.

RELIEF

FAILURE TO COMPLY. Any commander who fails to adhere to the UCMJ, the Code of Conduct, and higher echelon policies, orders, and directives may be relieved of his command responsibilities, duties, honors, and the privileges accorded his rank.

EMOTIONAL INSTABILITY. Any commander suffering from emotional instability so serious as to impair his judgment will be relieved or may request to be relieved without prejudice.

WHO MAY RELIEVE. Designated commanders only (depending on the organization in each PW camp or group) have the authority to relieve or reinstate.

All relief actions must be based on objective, substantiated evidence, based on PRESENT actions and performance.

ASSUME YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES. Should the senior person fail to rightfully assume command as is his duty (subject to previously listed exceptions), he shall suffer the loss of the rights, privileges, and honors accorded his rank. Such actions and determinations shall be made by appropriately designated persons based on substantial, objective evidence.

MAJOR OPERATIONAL COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES. The following rank among the leading general operational responsibilities within a PW compound. It is the responsibility of the senior commander/senior ranking officer to - -

Take command, serve as commander, and COMMAND AND SUPERVISE. This requires acceptance and assumption of the duties and responsibilities inherent in the command.

Organize the unit(s) and set up chains of command (overt and covert).

Establish policies concerning missions, objectives, responsibilities, and conduct of the chain of command and of all other USPWs in the compound.

Issue directives and orders necessary to implement policy to assure they are carried out.

Assure missions and objectives are achieved and tasks performed.

Assure the Code of Conduct is lived up to.

Exert strenuous and continued efforts to assist in the administration of the camp.

Obtain improvement in camp life - - better food, living conditions, appropriate clothing, proper shelter, sufficient medicines and medical treatment, religious services, welfare and sports activities, educational opportunities, adequate sanitary conditions, and a congenial environment.

DETACHED UNITS. The senior ranking person will command, unless previously relieved. The next in command assumes command when the senior person is ineligible or fails. Relief and assumption of command, under these circumstances, must be based on objective evidence and mature judgment.

DEVIATIONS FROM POLICY. Commanders of detached units may revise policies, tactics, procedures, instructions, etc., to fit the needs of each situation. They will, however, be held responsible to justify such deviations. (Reference: AR 600-20.)

THE COMMANDER

OPEN DOOR POLICY. Following are recommended actions for the commander:

Have an open door policy, so as to solve immediate problems, adjust grievances, and grant exceptions to policies and orders.

Predesignate personnel to pass judgment in case communications are disrupted.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. Encourage them; do, however, have them come up through channels.

PERSONAL MATTERS. Handle them directly.

MISSION. Have a mission statement, as do all other military units.

MOTTO. Have a unit motto; it lifts the spirit; it's a ready, inspirational reference.

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP). Set up SOPs for the various functions of the compound; keep them oral, if possible.

DATE OF RANK. Compute date of rank from the date of earliest capture. Men senior then remain senior until other proof of seniority is presented.

RECORDS. Keep records of:

Letters written and received and the number of men receiving letters.

Packages received and the number of men receiving them.

Pictures received and the number of men receiving them.

LISTS. Keep lists of sick, wounded, injured, dead.

RESISTANCE

TORTURE. Take torture before writing or taping propaganda, making propaganda appearances, bowing, writing or signing "confessions," making pleas for leniency for allegedly having "committed crimes against humanity," giving information relative to the covert PW organization, its plans and operations and communications and security systems, informing against other PWs, and giving intelligence of information THAT COULD SIGNIFICANTLY INJURE THE CAUSE OF THE UNITED STATES, OR MATERIALLY HELP THE ENEMY.

STOP TAKING TORTURE. Stop taking torture at a point prior to losing emotional control, sanity, permanent loss of use of limbs, or your life. This point is no less than significant pain.

DON'T QUIT. Roll with the punches - - don't quit. Look to your fellow PWs for encouragement, advice, and strength.

MAKE YOUR CAPTORS WORK. Make them work for anything they get. Give your captors the least possible net gain. Make them expend their greatest possible effort against your least. Discourage them by making anything they want hard to get - - not worth the price.

USE YOUR HEAD - - KEEP THINKING. Use your ingenuity and initiative; use trickery. If necessary, tell simple, easy to remember stories; give information that is

common knowledge. Make it all believable (credible), not necessarily factual. If you intend to include other PWs, prebrief them, if possible; if not, do so immediately afterwards.

KEEP FAITH AND COURAGE. Rely on your faith, PW organization, moral courage, and physical guts and strength.

PLACE UNITY ABOVE SELF. Unified PWs represent a serious threat to the enemy - - to their plans and achievement of objectives. The American adage, "UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL," was never more true than in a PW camp.

TELL YOUR COMMANDER. Submit important interrogation information and items to your commander. Also submit details of events of concern and interest to PWs.

DO NOT ACCEPT FAVORS. Accept no favors from the enemy, except with the approval or under order of your commander.

Share any special gifts, items, or favors you receive with the more needy PWs - - the sick, injured, dispirited, shackled, etc. Spread the wealth. Each PW is a link in a chain. Keep them all equal in strength - - physical, mental, moral, emotional, spiritual - - so that there are no weak links at which the chain will break.

Do not let your captors use necessities of life - - medical treatment and supplies, food, clothing, shelter, etc. - - for propaganda purposes. If, however, under bestial treatment, you must do so, spoil the effect or minimize it by any possible gimmick.

PROTESTS. To protest cruel and unusual treatment, "get the heat off" a PW who you think is at the breaking point, or whose life is in danger, or whose health is so poor that he may suffer considerable permanent damage, create a diversion(s).

DIVERSIONS. One of the best diversions, and one least likely to bring about torture or other bestial treatment, is mass singing. This will also violate, in a nonviolent or physical manner, your captor's ban against noise.

The singing could start on a prearranged signal, and preferably include specific prearranged songs; i.e., "The Star Spangled Banner," "You Are My Sunshine," "America the Beautiful," "Notre Dame Fighting Song," "The Marines Hymn," the Army-Navy-Air Force songs, etc.

ADDITIONAL PROTEST. The protest may escalate by banging, clanging, whistling, shouting, etc.

FOOD. DO NOT, AS A FORM OF PROTEST, REFUSE OR TURN BACK FOOD. Your physical and mental condition deteriorates too rapidly in the PW environment to permit this form of protest. It takes too long to bounce back, making you ineffective for an overlong period of time. Orders to this effect must be issued by commanders.

PEACEFUL RESISTANCE. So far as possible, use peaceful resistance to protest. Peaceful actions such as slowdowns, following precisely "to the letter" orders given by your captors, misinterpretation, uncertainty with repeated questions to be "absolutely" certain you understand what is meant or wanted, etc., are far more effective than violence in a PW environment.

WHEN TO STOP. Stop all mass resistance before the enemy takes their uncivilized, psychotic, "antiriot" measures.

AS A SOLDIER. You are a soldier - - a soldier in a unit - - act like one! Make it a unit in which you take pride, and one which takes pride in you. Maintain order and discipline. Obey the orders of your legitimate American leaders in a willing and cheerful manner and with alacrity.

Respect rank. If a leader, respect your peers and subordinates. Recognize that the only privileges of rank in a PW camp are the privileges to lead and assume the responsibilities of your rank.

Move in formations.

Make your unit a better unit.

YOU AND YOUR CAPTORS. Your job is to resist to the maximum and get optimum results with low risk. Use subterfuge; be devious. Do not be openly belligerent. You can outthink, outsmart them. They have the PHYSICAL weapons. You cannot beat them in open combat.

If you must cooperate, let them know why. If you must increase your cooperation, be prepared to justify your actions to your commanding officer.

COMPLIANCE REACTION. In order to train PWs to respond consistently in a subservient manner, captors will enforce trivial or humiliating regulations:

- Requirement to bow when meeting a guard or cadre.
- Requirement to ask permission to go to latrine, take food, obtain water, bathe, etc., phrased, "Please, sir, may I have your permission to ____?" (This is particularly effective when a senior PW is required to ask a young guard for permission to do something.)
- Requirement to give exaggerated form of polite address when speaking to guards.

RULES:

- IGNORE intended subordination to captor when meeting requirement.
- Don't risk punishment just to resist following a regulation which, in the long run, inevitably WILL BE enforced.
- Regard these regulations in terms of form only - - not the intended meaning attached to them. If you resist or refuse, captors know they've touched a nerve and they'll redouble their attention to detail.

Be coldly proper. If respect for rank is due, show it. Do not, HOWEVER, BOW OR IN ANY MANNER SHOW SUBSERVIENCE. You, a professional, having always conducted yourself as one, must maintain the pride of a professional who has done his job well. Do not permit yourself to be exploited for intelligence or propaganda or to be indoctrinated by your captors; discourage all attempts to do so.

Die before revealing sensitive information whose knowledge by the enemy would present a grave, clear, and present danger to the United States or its allies.

Perishable information/intelligence should be retained until it is of no use - - generally, no longer than 48 hours.

STATEMENTS. You may make statements to protect your life, sanity, emotional stability, or to keep from permanently losing use of your limbs, except as ordered by your senior USPW commander. However, any statements that will help the enemy must be justified to your immediate and higher US compound commanders.

Written statements may be made:

To save American lives.

To minimize a net gain for the enemy.

For reasons of health.

Any statements that might be used as enemy propaganda or for enemy propaganda purposes should be so DISGUISED as to be clearly discerned by literate English-speaking persons as being clearly contrived, unusual, not appropriate to the person making the statement, illogical, irrational, meaningless, or without merit. If possible, statements should have a backlash effect, to backfire upon the enemy.

It is also possible to use simple words and phrases that can be interpreted by trained US intelligence scanners to get a message out to the US Government, family, or others.

PUBLICITY. See visiting "peace" groups ONLY WITH PERMISSION OF YOUR COMMANDER. Then, by your actions at the meeting, let the peace group see the results of your mistreatment. Give closeup views of skin breaks, bruises, and results of being in chains, blocks, stocks, or other restrictive devices, and reveal in any way possible dietary deficiencies and lack of medical attention.

Ask that you be sent medical supplies; wolf down food and drink; make obvious, by any means possible, the brutality of the enemy.

MAKE IT POLICY FOR ALL PRISONERS OF WAR TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES WITH HONOR - - ON THEIR FEET AND WITH THEIR HEADS HIGH.

APPENDIX G

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 1 - - ORGANIZATION

UNIT DESIGNATION.

MISSION. To return all prisoners of war with honor.

MOTTO. The motto must stress "Unity Above Self."

CHAIN OF COMMAND. The commander must designate the chain of command with the duties, responsibilities, and authority of each leader clearly defined.

DCS, OPERATIONS (DCSOPS). One of the most important designees is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. He will act in place of the commander should communications be broken or if the commander is unavailable, temporarily indisposed, or unable to function as a commander.

BLOCK AND UNIT COMMANDERS. Cell block and unit commanders will also be appointed. The senior cell block commander should take over as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans in case communications are broken and the senior commander or his staff cannot be reached.

DATE OF RANK. Compare date of rank at time of earliest capture. The man senior then is senior now, unless there is definite evidence to the contrary.

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION. Normal US Army organizational structure is used. This overt organization can be divulged without undergoing torture. However, the communications elements concerned with covert operations will not be disclosed.

BREAKDOWN OF OVERT ORGANIZATION. Clearly indicate the following:

CHAIN OF COMMAND. Who reports and is subordinate to whom. Who handles muster, work details, deals with captors, and matters upon which they deal.

STAFF FUNCTIONS. Communications, logistics, religious services, morale and welfare, medical, health and sanitation, athletic, education, etc., depending on the local situation and needs.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS. As appropriate and needed for each compound.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 2 - - REPORTS

This order lists all reports, recurring and nonrecurring. It indicates the flow and periodicity of recurring reports.

Some reports are unique to a PW situation. They may, however, be no less important than normal military reports.

RECURRING

MAIL. Monthly Mail Reports (submit the first of each month to the senior commander):

Number of letters written.

Number of letters received.

Number of men receiving letters.

Number of packages received and source.

Number of men receiving packages.

Number of personal family photographs received.

Number of men receiving personal family photographs.

LOGISTICS. (Submit as appropriate to designated logistics officer.)

Clothing status.

Status of food.

Condition of shelter.

Sanitary, washing, and toilet facilities.

Other: As appropriate for the situation and the area.

EDUCATION. As appropriate - - facilities, material available, books, etc.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY. Supplies, equipment, and medical personnel available - - adequate or inadequate, professionalism of personnel. Medical attention - - status, degree of modernity and sophistication. Results of treatment or lack of treatment, etc.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES. When held and other appropriate data.

WELFARE. Red Cross visits and packages. Other appropriate data.

ATHLETIC. Facilities, equipment, time permitted, types of athletic events permitted, etc.

OTHERS. Chiefs of other functions should submit reports as appropriate for each camp, as required by the senior commander.

NONRECURRING OR IRREGULAR REPORTS

INTELLIGENCE. Designate channels. Classify the same as intelligence is classified in normally operating units:

Unclassified- Confidential- Secret- Top Secret (rare in a PW camp)- Eyes Only- Personnel matters, etc.

Each classification to be treated as appropriate, recognizing the extreme difficulty of keeping material on a need-to-know basis, and the need to do so.

MEDICAL. As incidents occur or personnel suffer serious deterioration of health. Forward without delay through channels.

INTERROGATIONS- BEATINGS- TORTURE SESSIONS- OTHER EXTREME PUNISHMENT. Give complete details - - what, who (all parties involved), why, where, when, how; physical, mental, and emotional results; outcome, extent of resistance, information obtained by the enemy.

Pass through channels to senior commander without delay.

OTHERS. Other reports that affect the welfare of the PWs; i.e., PWs placed in or removed from solitary confinement, etc.

ALL REPORTS MUST BE CLEAR- CONCISE- COHERENT- RELEVANT.

APPENDIX H

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP)

RULES OF CONDUCT

CODE OF CONDUCT. The Code of Conduct is an ideal moral code; abide by it as such.

RESISTANCE. Select the most reasonable line of resistance.

DON'T GET COCKY OR CARELESS

MILITARY UNIT. Function as a member of a military unit - - which you are.

COMMANDING OFFICER. Follow the guidance and carry out all orders and instructions of your legitimate senior US commanding officer. They take precedence.

CHAIN OF COMMAND. In group dealings with the enemy, stick to the chain of command principle - - high man commands; high man talks.

NAME AND RANK. Use US names and ranks in addressing each other, not names or ranks conferred by the enemy.

COMMUNICATE. Give the commander feedback.

COMMUNICATIONS. Learn the communications codes. Know how to use and disguise them, and cover the fact they are being used.

THE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM. Take communications security precautions at all times. Don't admit there is a communication system. Do not ask questions about code names or plans.

INTELLIGENCE. Stay alert. To compensate for lack of freedom of movement, keep your eyes and ears alert. Learn the enemy's routine to the smallest detail and period of time. Learn as much about the camp and its surroundings as you can.

Pass all intelligence to your commander as soon as possible. Report all sickness, serious injuries, and trouble immediately.

OTHER PWS.

Learn the names and locations of other PWs.

Immediately notify your commander of new arrivals.

Learn the status and state of well-being of each.

Learn their relationship with the enemy - - collaborators, informers, traitors, neutral and noncommitted, or OKAY ALL THE WAY.

SECRETS. Die before revealing classified material that will materially help the enemy. Submit to punishment for items like autobiographies. However, before you lose your sanity, or mental, emotional, or physical control, or use of your limbs permanently, reveal trivia; if possible, make it foolish.

THE GPW. Demand your captors adhere to the letter and spirit of the GPW. Gripe to your captors at every opportunity, about every aspect of your treatment. At every opportunity,

refer to the GPW. Specifically, refer continuously to Article 85 of the GPW, as an article agreed upon and accepted by the CIVILIZED nations of the world.

RELIGION. Pray together. Inspire and encourage one another's faith, trust, and hope in God. Hold nondenominational religious services in unison on Sundays, even if in separate cells. As part of the religious service (or service of faith), include inspirational and patriotic material - - recite it- sing it- chant it.

Within his cell or area of confinement, each PW should openly conduct his own services, as close as possible to the rites and theology of his own faith. If possible, he should also openly display a symbol of his belief.

PATRIOTISM. Twice a day, morning and evening, repeat the Pledge of Allegiance, if possible in unison; if not, individually.

ENEMY. Don't antagonize your guards, except in carrying out an emergency SOP or plan to achieve ordered objectives; for example, getting extreme "heat" off a PW who may suffer permanent loss of body functions, insanity, or death as the immediate result of torture or other mistreatment he is undergoing.

MINIMUM GAIN. Make your captors work for all they get. Keep their gain to a minimum. Do not, however, resist to the point of losing sanity or suffering permanent loss of limbs or complete mental or emotional control. It is easier to recover if you do not go beyond the point of no return.

STATEMENTS. Depending on your condition (physical, mental, and emotional), the beating you have taken, your ability to take more, the gain to the enemy, and the loss to the United States, do whichever of the following best fits the situation and comes closest to following the Code of Conduct:

> Refuse to make a statement- stall- fantasize around a few facts- lie, but keep your lies simple and credible.

STATEMENTS AND PUNISHMENT. Take punishment before making any statements opposing US national policy; antiwar statements; informing on or giving information on fellow prisoners, the command structure, the communication system, or US internal camp or compound PW policy, tactics, and procedures.

INTERROGATION AND DISCUSSIONS. Fail their quizzes; avoid their discussions.

ENEMY-SPONSORED RELIGIOUS SERVICES. Captor-sponsored religious services may be put on only for their propaganda purposes. They will be taped and photographed and, perhaps, televised and reported to the outside world. If you need them to lift your spirit and renew or revitalize your faith, attend them.

While in attendance, also communicate with other attendees. Use touch and sight systems if talking is prohibited.

SPECIAL TAPES. You may make special holiday tapes if you believe your family will get substantial gain; i.e., information that you are alive, courage, a big morale boost.

HOLIDAYS AND SPECIAL SHOWS. Don't help the enemy put on special holiday or commemorative programs by drawing, decorating, acting, etc.

PUBLICATIONS. Don't write or do art work for enemy publications.

PHOTOGRAPHS. Do not willingly let your picture be taken, unless it serves you a legitimate purpose; i.e., letting Americans know you are alive. If you must, be "deadpan" and hold your head high - - be proud.

OFF-CAMP VISITS. Don't volunteer to attend off- camp museums, exhibits, shows, etc.

FAVORS. Except on orders from your US commander, accept no favors from the enemy except medical treatment and food needed to survive or maintain health.

LOGISTICS. By all means possible, collect all items that will improve the health and lifestyle of any or all your fellow PWs.

Take what you can get from your captors, even if you, personally, do not need the item(s).

Share with the more needy and less fortunate. In "sharing the wealth," you are sharing life's blood.

PACKAGES. Sign inventory lists for packages, but not if a propaganda statement precedes the signature. DO SO WITHOUT ANY WISECRACKS AIMED AT YOUR CAPTORS. Share the contents with other men of your unit.

ESCAPE. Make reasonable attempts to escape. Do not, however, try to escape unless the senior commanding officer approves your plan. If he can't be reached, or you fear compromise, be certain you have outside help, and weigh the possibility of enemy actions against your fellow PWs; i.e., mass torture and execution.

A MOTTO TO FOLLOW - - "BACK US"

B- BOWING. Don't bow in public.

A- AIR. Stay off the air. Make no broadcasts or statements of any type, live or tape, that are favorable to the enemy or that may serve him. If you must, unless it serves you a legitimate purpose, take punishment first.

C- CONFESSIONS. Confess no crimes. As a soldier, you committed none; therefore, confess to none.

K- DON'T "KISS" THEM. Do not praise them or indicate any pleasure in being in their company. Show no friendliness or gratitude towards your enemy on being released.

US- UNITY OVER SELF. This represents an attitude that, when carried out, will defeat the goals of the enemy. It also means communicate and resist.

DO NOT BRING UPON A FELLOW PRISONER THAT WHICH YOU WOULD NOT HAVE HIM BRING UPON YOU.

BELIEVE BE RESILIENT

APPENDIX I

RELEASE

Honorable release for all - - release for all with honor.

POLICY

Release policy is based on Department of Defense and Department of the Army guidance and directives, including the Code of Conduct. Such policy, as interpreted by the senior ranking officer of the USPW compound, shall prevail.

Means of release are:

Escape.

Legitimate third party, such as the International Red Cross.

The US Government, perhaps in an exchange program.

EARLY RELEASE. Early release shall be as directed by the USPW SRO. It shall, however, be in accordance with the early release policy set forth by DOD and DA. Exceptions, for cause, may be made by the local USPW SRO.

Do not accept out-of-turn release, except on orders of your SRO. If you do, you will have to justify your action to US military authorities. You must be aware that any release not approved by your USPW SRO may be a propaganda release.

ORDER OF RELEASE. The order of release shall be as follows:

Sick (mentally, physically, and emotionally), wounded, and longtime PWs shall be released first. Of these persons, those requiring the most immediate medical attention for survival or restoration shall be released first.

Others not in this first release category shall be released in the following order:

Enlisted personnel and civilians.

Warrant officers and commissioned officers.

The USPW SRO shall accept release last.

PROCEDURES FOR RELEASE. Release will be in legitimate order with approval or on order of the USPW SRO. Individual PWs may not negotiate for their own release. Out-of-turn release must be ordered by the USPW SRO.

NO RELEASE THAT HARMS THE UNITED STATES. No release that harms the interests of the United States will be accepted. For example, your captor states you will be given immediate release if you accept the following conditions: "You will be released immediately if you will appear before a (captor designated pro-enemy) group in a (designated) country and tell them how wrong your country is, how well you and all the other prisoners are treated, and denounce your country's actions." NO WAY!

FORCIBLE EXPULSION. If you are forcibly expelled, accept your expulsion; do not use physical force to resist it. It is best to leave on your feet.

SOME CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH RELEASE MUST BE REFUSED AND RESISTED.

Enemy releases a few PWs for propaganda.

Enemy does not explain reasons for release and keeps reasons from the USPW SRO. Under these conditions, try to inform your SRO. If you cannot do so, force expulsion.

Enemy shows you an alleged formal agreement signed by the captor nation and the United States but refuses to make a public announcement of the fact or to permit your SRO to discuss the matter with his troops. If unable to reach your SRO, force expulsion.

If, and when, release will contravene the Code of Conduct, Uniform Code of Military Justice, or orders of your SRO.

PAROLE. Parole will not be accepted, except on order of the USPW SRO and then only if it serves an unusual and vital interest of the US Government.

COLLABORATORS - - TRAITORS - - DISSIDENTS, ETC.

Such persons shall be treated as members of the US military unit being released and will be issued appropriate orders. If they refuse to obey the orders of the US commander, note will be made of that fact and of any other misconduct.

The legitimate unit will disassociate itself from these persons. Their conduct will be brought to the attention of higher authorities at the appropriate time and place.

POSTRELEASE CONDUCT

Your conduct after release is no less important than it was while you were a prisoner of war. It can bring about better treatment for all PWs. It can also result in more cruel and inhumane treatment for the general run of prisoners and death for some. Lives are on the tip of your tongue and hang by your pen; therefore - -

Talk only to those whom the highest authorities of the US Government have said you must talk to. Tell each echelon or functional representative only that which is appropriate. Speak only on a need-to-know basis; all debriefings will be considered to be and accepted on that basis.

Unless otherwise instructed, the senior member of the group will speak for each group. However, because of the varied experiences, it is most likely that each former PW will be thoroughly debriefed.

Do not give press or public interviews unless approved by the highest US authorities. If interviews or written statements are approved, keep in mind, "Other PWs are in enemy hands. Their welfare and lives may depend on what you say."

Do not speak (or write) evil of any prisoner of war, unless the "cold hard" facts justify such remarks, and then only at an official inquiry.

Do not repeat hearsay or nonauthenticated personal opinion. Use only facts that would be considered legitimate evidence in a court of law. You are not the judge of your fellowman - - judge not that you be not judged.

NEWS AND PROPAGANDA MEDIA INTERVIEWS. The senior person (commander)

is the spokesman for the group he commands. Others may speak with his permission. The following guidelines prevail without exception:

No statement will be made relative to the PW organization.

Nothing will be said concerning the means of communication or the PW communications system.

No statements will be made that might bring harm to presently imprisoned PWs or that might in any way cause the enemy to retaliate against US or allied PWs.

No generalizations as to treatment may be made. No one may speak about the treatment given all PWs. As each experience was and is unique and personal, each person shall speak for himself only when given official (US) permission to do so.

No classified matters will be discussed. This includes matters that were classified only within the PW compound. The well-being and lives of detained PWs depend on strict compliance with this restriction.

STATEMENTS REGARDING THE ENEMY.

No statements favorable to the enemy will be made.

No statements of thanks to the enemy will be made.

No statements regarding the enemy will be made that will cause the enemy to harm or retaliate against US or allied persons presently in PW status.

MESSAGE HOME. Use this opportunity to get a message to your family as to your status, unless forbidden by specific direct order of your SRO.

DEBRIEFINGS. Debriefings are official and important.

All debriefings will be conducted under military orders.

All debriefings will be conducted on an official need-to-know basis.

No person or group is authorized to debrief released or escaped PWs solely by reason of rank or position, nor is any released or escaped PW justified in presenting himself for debriefing by such person or group.

When being debriefed, stick to the facts and actual experience, unless asked to give personal impressions and to make judgments. In such cases, clearly make known the differences.

Each person being debriefed will speak for himself unless asked to do otherwise. For example, a released PW may be asked to give details of the PW existence of a cellmate who died before release or who is psychotic.

Forewarn debriefers of the sensitive nature of statements to be made and of the possible danger to present and future PWs of public discussion or release of statements that may be made at the debriefing. Ranking officers will find your concern commendable.

Avoid "unofficial" debriefings. Lives are at stake, and comments made may lead to torture of enemy-held PW.

Follow official guidelines in recounting PW experiences to families, friends, and the news media - - local, regional, and national.

APPENDIX J

SIGNAL OPERATIONS INSTRUCTIONS

All prisoners of war are responsible for communications. Each must know how to communicate under all the conditions in which a PW can expect to exist.

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER. The communications officer has the following responsibilities:

Set up and maintain a communications net.

Set up a communications security system and assure its security.

Disseminate all instructions concerning communications, the system, and its security.

Assure that all legitimately authorized PWs know such means of communication as they are authorized to know and are proficient in sending and receiving messages by means appropriate to each situation. Teaching and learning will be done on the lowest levels.

Contact and maintain communications with new and isolated PWs (including those in solitary confinement).

Classify communications.

Set up and maintain such other nets as may be required. Maintain their security.

METHODS OF COMMUNICATING. The following methods are commonly used in a PW compound:

CLEAR.

CODES.

SOUND.

VISUAL.

AUDIOVISUAL.

HANDLING MESSAGES. The communications officer will designate the means of transmitting and handling all categories of messages:

CLEAR. Ordinary and routine matters of camp administration. Nonsensitive, "the public may know" material.

CODES. Use code when open conversation, correspondence, or other means of transmission are not permitted. The code, or codes, must be appropriate to the material. The same code may be transmitted in a number of ways. For example, the "tap code" may be sent by tapping, by signals that can be seen, or by touching of sender and receiver. It may also be sent by sweeping motions, human nonverbal sounds, clicking, and other mutually agreed upon ways. The means depend upon the ingenuity of the communicating parties.

CODE WORDS. Code words and phrases are a form of shorthand; use them. They cut transmission time, which lessens the danger of discovery. Use code words to designate

message sensitivity. Also use abbreviations for commonly used phrases, to quickly and covertly indicate emergency situations and conditions, and for warnings and encouragement. The list is not all-inclusive.

COVERT MESSAGES. Forward covert messages covertly, through appropriate nets, on a need-to-know basis.

EMERGENCIES. Use emergency messages for only clear and present emergencies and danger. Use them to alert all appropriate PWs to the emergency or danger at hand.

PW COMMUNICATIONS RESPONSIBILITIES. All PRISONERS OF WAR ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY - - THE PENALTY FOR CARELESSNESS MAY BE DEATH AT THE HANDS OF YOUR CAPTORS.

SECURITY. If caught with a message, you may have to eat it - - yes, actually eat it. Or you may have to make up a cover story.

If caught transmitting a message, and you can't make up a credible cover story, it may be necessary to admit to a single try at communicating with someone.

If worked over by your captors, make them work for the information as much as is appropriate for the message, its sensitivity, and the effect on other PWs if the information is revealed to the enemy. THE GREATER THE SENSITIVITY OF THE MESSAGE, THE HIGHER THE PRICE YOUR CAPTORS MUST PAY.

GLOSSARY

AMEDD	Army Medical Department
DA	Department of the Army
DCSOPS	Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans
EM	Enlisted Man
FSAO	Family Service and Assistance Officer
GPW	Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 12 August 1949
GWS	Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, 12 August 1949
MIA	missing in action
MSC	Medical Service Corps
NOK	next of kin
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PW	prisoner of war
RTL	resistance training laboratory
SEAL	sea-air-land team
SERE	survival, evasion, resistance, and escape
SOP	standing operating procedure
SRO	senior ranking officer
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
USPW	US prisoner of war

FM 21-78

30 DECEMBER 1981

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

E. C. MEYER
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

ROBERT M. JOYCE
Brigadier General, United States Army
The Adjutant General

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